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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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W. NICOL & Co.,
June 25, 1862. Agents

NOTICE.

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Agents for the *Celuta*.

Bombay, 5th July 1862.

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MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, 12 noon,

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Bombay, 7th July 1862.

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Life, Ordinary, and Honorary Members.

2. A Council, composed of a Vice-President as Chairman and 8 Ordinary Members, with the addition of the Inspectors of Musketry in the Presidency (ex-officio), shall sit as occasion may require, before whom all questions shall be decided, arrangements for meetings, prizes, &c., shall be submitted and passed (if approved), their decision being final in all cases.

3. A Director and Secretary have been appointed.

4. The object of the Association is principally to encourage Rifle Shooting by competing for Prizes at General Meetings to be held yearly in Bombay, and, as circumstances permit, in Poona also.

5. The practice of Rifle Shooting is fast gaining ground all over the world, and in this respect it will not do to be backward in Bombay or the neighbouring stations.

6. It would be advisable that the Association be formed as a Branch of the Grand National Rifle Association in England, and that the same Rules (modified to meet circumstances in India) be adopted, and that Members of one, be Members of the other to all intents and purposes.

7. In order to meet the expenses incident on the erection of Butts, Levelling Ground, purchase of Targets, Flags, Registers of Practice, &c., the payment of a Secretary, Markers, and so forth, it will be necessary to raise a Fund by Donations and Subscriptions, and the following scale, subject to the alterations and approval of the Council, might be adopted:—

1st.—Life Members, a Donation of 200 Rs.

2nd.—Ordinary Members, a Donation of 25 Rs. with yearly Subscription of Rs. 25.

3rd.—Honorary Members, a Donation of 10 Rs. with a monthly Subscription of 1 Rs.

8. *1st.—Life Members* will be considered Patrons of the Association, and entitled to election as Vice-Presidents.

2nd.—Ordinary Members will be entitled to a seat in the Council (by election,) one-third retiring annually by rotation, they will have full privileges, will be entitled to constant use of the Butts and other Appurtenances, with also a vote at all General Meetings.

3rd.—Honorary Members, all Subalterns of the Army in or out of the Presidency, all strangers passing through Bombay, may become Honorary Members.

9. All elections shall be by Ballot.

10. Ordinary Members leaving the Presidency may become Honorary Members as regards Subscription during absence if extending over six months.

11. His Excellency The Governor has kindly consented to become

Honorary President.

And His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief has also kindly consented to become

President.

The Provisional Council is composed as follows:—

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that by mutual consent they have dissolved the Partnership in which they have hitherto carried on business at Ferozepore, Peshawur, Sealkote, Delhi, Nowshaira, and Morar (Gwalior), and have divided their Estates as follows:—

From this date the business, conducted at Ferozepore and Peshawur, under the name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE, shall now be the sole Property of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE, together with the Goods, Outstanding Debts, Estates, and Liabilities at those two places, where the business shall henceforward be carried on under the sole name of H. COWASJEE.

The business at Delhi, Sealkote, Nowshaira, and Morar (Gwalior), together with its Debts, Estates and Liabilities are henceforward the sole Property of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, who will continue to carry it on under the old name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE.

The business which has hitherto been carried on in Bombay under the name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S SONS shall hereafter be the Property of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, who shall recover all the Outstanding Debts, and be responsible for all the Liabilities of the said Firm.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Ferozepore, 19th June 1862.

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Bombay, 28th June 1862.

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C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for Henry Fuller,
Commander of the ship *Countess of Yarborough.*

LOST OR STOLEN.

AN order, dated Beitkul 13th May 1862, on Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Bombay, in favor of Ardaseer Furdoonjee's Sons or Ardaseer Furdoonjee, for Rupees 390.

1 Bank Note No. 5569 for Rs. 100.
1 Ditto No. 3295 for Rs. 10.

Payment of the order and Notes has been stopped by the undersigned, by whom a reward will be given if they are delivered to them.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS,
Medow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

ICE.

ICE FACTORY, GIRGAUM.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY next, the Seventh July, Ice will be sold at the Factory Sale Room, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., on Week Days and from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. on Sundays.

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Bombay, 17th June 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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NOTIFICATION.—Up to the arrival in Bombay of the first regular Mail from England expected in September, the Government of Bombay will be prepared to receive proposals from parties willing to construct a Tramway, capable of being worked by locomotive power from the Port of Sudaseaghur in the Collectorate of North Canara to the Cotton districts of the Dharwar Collectorate. Further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Victoria Street, Westminster, by application addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Railway Department, or at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Bombay.

By order, &c.,
J. W. HILL,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1862.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

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Ditto Pints „ „ „ 14 „
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IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland.*

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.

Carbonell's celebrated Port.

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A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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WINES, at the following prices for cash.

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Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry	Rs. 22
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Bombay, 26th June 1862.

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Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao, Maraschino, Anizette } Liqueurs.
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

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		Rs.
SHERRIES—		
Black Seal ...Amontillado	per dozen	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ...Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ...Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux	„	„ 34
Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A. DePaul...Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. ...A. DePaul...Pints	„	„ 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizot...Quarts	„	„ 36
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Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„	
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Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

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	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
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Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva ...15 Flasks	23
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Do. do. „ Pints	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

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11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

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Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guiness's Stout in ditto ditto.
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Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
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Oilman stores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

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General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

EQUITY SIDE.

The Reverend Charles Gilder ...... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

John Stephen Vaupel, George Claude Gilder, Caroline Louisa Forbes, John David Forbes, Edmund Gilder, Eliza Adeline Gilder, Henry Stephen Gilder, and Richard Nathaniel Gilder ...... *Defendants.*

PARTICULARS of immoveable PROPERTY to be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esquire, the Master of this Honorable Court, in the COURT HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 28th day of JULY instant, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in this cause on the 24th day of April 1862.

All that piece or parcel of GROUND, situate on the GRANT ROAD, without the Fort, together with the upper-roomed pucka-built BUNGALOW, extensive Out-houses, comprising Stabling and Coach-house, Kitchen and Godowns, and a pucka-built WELL, standing thereon, and all enclosed by a pucka-built WALL, containing by admeasurement 5050 (Five Thousand and Fifty) square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed in the Collector's Books under Nos. 7, 39, 327, and 340, and bounded on the North and East by the lands of the heirs of Sorabjee Eduljee Majoo, on the South by the Grant Road, and on the West by the land of Hormusjee Ruttonjee, Executor of Sonabaee, widow of Nasserwanjee Rustomjee, and the land of the heirs of Sorabjee Eduljee Majoo.

The bungalow is CONVENIENTLY situated at a short distance from the BYCULLA CHURCH and the RAILWAY STATION.

For further particulars and conditions of sale enquire at the Office of MR. R. A. DALLAS, 6, Church Lane, Fort, Solicitor for Plaintiff and Defendants.—Dated this 5th day of July, 1862.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Master in Equity.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

NEW MUSIC.

QUADRILLES, *Star of India*, dedicated to Madlle Amy M. Cursetjee, by *Joseph Schmuck*; Rs. 2-8.

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Length, 29 inches; depth, 14½ inches; height, 33 inches.

THE supports are fastened by hooks, and are easily separated, which admits of the Instrument being packed in a box of the following dimensions; viz. 31 inches long, 16½ inches deep, and 20½ inches high.

This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tone equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium.

Price, with the Percussion Action, in Rosewood Rs. 300.

With Expression, Flute, Hautbois, and Clarionette Stops, and corresponding Basses.

Including a substantial Box.

The same, without the Percussion Action, Rs. 250.

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July 1st 1862. Rampart Row.

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The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on 'Essays & Reviews'); 2, Jottings from my Diary, Extract I.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. 1. on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, No. 6, 'The Tempest'; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pryer's Pen and-ink Pictures of Passing People—No. 8. The Devotedly Attached Couple; 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, A Pushto Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 19th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Panchgunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

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Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2¼ do.	Noml.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p. sh.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. p. Ann.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 50 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94¼
" Loan 1842-43	94¼
" Loan 1854-55	94¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¾ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 8TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	260 to 261
New Surat	"	262 to 263
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	"	260 to 265
New Oomrawuttee	"	248 to 250
New Compta,	"	250 to 251
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	338 to 340
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	238 to 240
New Veraval	"	235 to 238
Khandeish	"	230 to 232
New Poratonee	"	239 to 240
New Accote	"	260 to 261
New Mangalore	"	240 to 241

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,555.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-8 to 7-10 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black		32 to 33 nominal.
and White)	"	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	26 to 27

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, June 28.)

THE weather has been very wet during the week, and little or no Oil has been coming in, consequently the Dealers have been trying to force prices up. The rate demanded by them now is Rs. 92 @ 93 per Candy but we are not aware of the extreme rate having been paid.

All other quotations are prefectly nominal.

Our advices from Tinnevelly are to 21st instant. No material change had taken place in the Cotton Market, but on account of the more favourable report from home, prices had an upward tendency, and the quotation then was Rs. 125 per Candy with three months time for delivery, but at that date this price had not been paid, but no doubt, if advices from Europe continue favourable, it will.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay,	sight	Rs. 0 10 0	per cent.
	3 days' sight	" 0 12 0	"
	16 days' sight	" 1 0 0	"
Madras,	sight	" 0 4 0	"
	3 days' sight	" 0 6 0	"
	30 days' sight	" 0 14 0	"
Colombo,	3 days' sight	" 1 8 0	"
	16 days' sight	" 1 14 0	"
London,	6 mths' sight	" 2s. 1d.	"
	3 mths' sight	" 2s. 0½d.	"
	Sight	" 2s. 0¼d.	"

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE.................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight............... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight............... 1s. 11⅝d.
" 2 months' sight............... 1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight............... 1s. 11⅜d.
" On demand } 1s. 11¼d.
On Scotland } 1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland } 1s. 11¼d.
Circular Notes............................ 1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment, at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
" on demand } 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland do. } 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..................................... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
if to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
if to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business.............................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11¼d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............ } 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts............................ 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England
The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. "
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅜d. "
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays. ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 7	Caribon	Cameron	Liverpool 21 March
8	Norah Græme	Bake	Liverpool 17 Mar

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
July 8	Saldana	Dawson	Singapore.
	Morning Light	Gillies	Liverpool.
	Earl Balcarras	Simonds	London.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Morning Light*, to Liverpool.—Dr. and Mrs. Burn and a servant.

Per Ship *Earl of Balcarras*, to London.—Lieut. H. C. Newbarry ; Mr. and Mrs. Mathil, and three children.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 8th JULY 1862.

For London.

Victory.—40 hhds. Gingelly Oil, 162 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung.

For Liverpool.

Ajmeer.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., K. Madhowdass.

Bates Family.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee.

Euphrates.—105 bales Hemp, 367½ cwt., 81 bales Cotton, 283½ cwt., Jairam Visram ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Campbell.—90 bales Wool, 270 cwt., Vusonjee Dewchund.

Floating Light.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 40 bales Cotton, 120 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Gocooldass Heerjee.

Glenesk.—50 bales Cotton, 165 cwt., P. F. Ravier ; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghista ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Alma.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Eduljee Shapoorjee Family ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee.

Joshua.—75 bales Cotton, 225 cwt., P. & D. F. Cama and Co.

Arabian.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pranjeewondass Hurjeewondass.

Levant.—300 bales Linseed, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Norna.*—1 box Silk Handkerchiefs, 32 corges, 11½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. P. and D. F. Cama and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Nanjee Mohmed ; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee ; 67 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensy and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Culiandass Nusserwanjee and Co ; 6 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Culiandass Nusserwanjee and Co.

Steamer *Columbian.*—21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Meer Sassoon Moses ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggunath Ramjus ; 9½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchunder.

For Havre.

Novelle Antoniette.—2 cases Bombay Curiosities.

For Galle.

Steamer *Norna.*—83 boxes Specie, 5,00,000 rupees, Oriental Bank.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Norna.*—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolabroy Thackersy ; 30 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, 1 box Silver Dollars, Meer Sassoon Moses.

Steamer *Columbian.*—14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Norna.*—1 case Watches, 81 numbers, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Istamboul.—6 pieces E. Iron Chain, 150 cwt., Bhoyjee Alebhoy : 82 chests Olibanum, 189¾ cwt., Fazul Baloo.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton......... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay.
887 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... River Indus.
835 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Plaiad, (screw), White......... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
900 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
835 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Bombay.
1008 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

TUTICORIN AND LONDON.

1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.
680 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—RennieScovell&Co. (c. l. May 28)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co,
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Bartle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter &Co. (c. l. May 20)
1083 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)

FOR HAVRE.

439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR TUTICORIN TO UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

660 Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J, Sons&Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. July 2)
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)

FOR MANILA.

885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

272 Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Nanabhoy & Co.
369 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

508 Seringapatam, E. H. Dunn—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1019 Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co. (c. l. July 3)
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Bullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 7)
450 Governor Higginson(s), Greig—W. Nicol&Co. (c. l. July 7)
450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 13)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.

250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c. l. July 7)

FOR CHINA.

1600 Columbian, (s) I. N. Skottowe—P. &O. Co. (c. l. July 7)
613 Norna, (s) Bain—P. and O. Co. (c. l. July 7)

ADEN AND SUEZ.

968 Salsette, (s) G. C. Burne.

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
807 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
Carlew, Nacoda.
1060 Caribon, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.
City of Poona, Nacoda,
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
609 Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1000 Iskunderaba, Mahomed.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
Le Harthes, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Edljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
499 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.
1435 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sadick.
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.
1131 War Cloud, McLey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
1200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
560 Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

458 Christophe Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brothers.
585 Napoleon III., Veramee.
401 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

776 Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.

NOT FIXED.

736 Adeline, Tenas—Volkert Brothers.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark .... March 18
1106 Caduceus, Cass ....W. Nicol & Co. April 14
539 Chatham, Sayers .... April 1
710 Coleroon, Hale .... March 28
766 Coromandel, Thompson...
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath.
810 Gosforth, Shaw.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
955 Defiance, Galloway ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. April 12
766 Empress of India, Thompson.
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn...
892 Freya, M[illegible] ......A. H. Huschke & Co. April 6
1057 Gloriana, V[illegible] ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1354 Herefordshire, Escott ......W. Nicol & Co. April 25
1182 Indore (s) Jarman ......W. Nicol & Co. May 26
1108 James Smith, Calhoun... May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
763 Nile, Young ....W. &A. Graham & Co. March 4
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.
876 Queen of England, Oates.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough.
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.
847 Talbot, Spencer............Grey & Co.
982 Tyburnia, Cook .... May 16
632 Veritas, Carry ....Ewart Latham & Co. March 13
868 Winterthur, Seavey ......A. H. Huschke & Co. March 27
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle.Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ... Dec. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw.........
700 Birkby, Purdy ....
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray.Forbes & Co. April 26
553 Daylight, Smith ......W. Nicol & Co. March 24
875 Egeria, Storey ....John Clover & Co. March 2
1134 Epaminondas.............. April 19
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gilles—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ... May 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verril............ May 20
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson E. Bates &Co. April 16
1306 Inkermann.............. May 13
1072 James Livesay, Broad ... May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn ....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, Neill ... May 5
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson....George S. King & Co. May 5
1233 Norwood, Finlay ....John Clover & Co. March 2
1001 Norah Græme ....E. Bates & Co. March 17
1008 Peerless, Flovin..........
578 Ralston, Macfarlane ......
919 Rowantree, Wel ....Lyon Brothers & Co. March 19
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee Apr. 26
1050 Shaftesbury Bennison.... May 19
986 Sillery, McAulay .... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks ....
700 The Duke, Hawkins ......J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161 Talavera, Blair ....
783 Victoria, Sanderson ......John Clover & Co. March 14

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1045 Palmerston, Wilson.......Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1003 Azuline, Manson ....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney ...Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 3
1334 Belgravia, Pentacost ...... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright ......Martin & Co. Feb. 17
1118 Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co.
810 James Jardine, Lermont..

FROM CARDIFF.

478 P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering.
427 Enterprise, Haynes ....
844 Lucy & Harriet..............
419 Nanzig, Gibson.
680 Ville de Cherbourg............ April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1059 Charles, Pollybank..........
929 Missouri, Calhoun .... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Willy ....

FROM SWANSEA.

Nansing, Gibson .... May 25

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1117 Edmund Kaye .... May 27
1197 Witch of the Wave ....

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.

1260 Earl of Elgin.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

869 Albert Edward, Mason... April 30
860 Alipore ....W. Nicol & Co. April 20

FROM BEYPORE.

640 Sarah, Love.

FROM THE CLYDE.

799 Lord Brougham, Herting.
917 Flower of the ForestWhite W.& A. Graham& Co. May 16
462 Ino, Macfie ....W. Nicol & Co. May 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

789 Anne Mary, Jessyman ...Coupland & Co. Jan. 8

FROM ADEN.

644 Carnatic

FROM CALCUTTA.

490 Duc de Brabant .... March 5
Duke of Wellington ......
Glen Isla.............
Peerless ....
Tasmania..............

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

599 Alexander, Tender......... Feb. 11
474 Alice, Anderson .... April 4
600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings...
656 Clarendon, King............J. L. Dunolly & Co. . Feb. 15
498 Electric, Sprott ....
413 Euphrates, Cowen .... Jan. 30
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
404 Gwalior, Frederick.......... March 25
1017 Helvellyn ....Fleming & Co. May 21
496 Hunter, Searle .... April 10
584 Magna Bona ....Fleming & Co. May 23
785 Minnehaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co.
441 Nemesis ....
680 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson.Fleming & Co. Dec. 15
745 Sea Park ....Fleming & Co. Feb. 19
710 Ukko .... March 18

FROM LIVERPOOL.

650 Clara, Peters .... Feb. 12

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Seton, Lieut. H. C., Royal Artillery, to join, from Kirkee.
Inge, Lieut., 5th Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 8.

Scott, Lieut. Col. C., Engineers, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 8th July 1862.

The 33rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Brown, 33rd Regiment, is President, will re-assemble tomorrow, at half-past 6 A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison ; and afterwards to inspect and report upon the condition of three cases said to contain weighbridge weights, arrived from England per Ship *Unrivalled*, for transmission to the Commissioner of Customs at Kurrachee.

2. The Committee for the Examination of Lieut. Douglas, 15th Regt. N. I., in Hindoostanee, having closed its proceedings is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 7th July 1862.

The undermentioned Officer passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 15th May 1862 :—

Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, 5th Regt. N. L. I.

Under the authority of Government compensation in lieu of clothing for the year 1863, is granted to the 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered :—

Sub-Conductor W. McDougall to be Acting Conductor from the 15th June 1862, to complete the Establishment.

Conductor T. Shore to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Sub-Conductor H. McNee to be Acting Conductor, and Store and Park Serjeant J. Hartley to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 4th June 1862, vice Berry proceeded to England on sick certificate on the 3rd idem.

Store and Park Serjeant W. McDonald to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 4th June 1862, vice Hartley attached to the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, and promoted on the same date.

Private Shalumjee Israel, is transferred from the 8th to the 3rd Regt. N. I.

NAVAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1862.

No. 105.—Commander C. J. Cruttenden, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the new furlough regulations.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th July 1862.

Commander Worsley, Commanding the *Semiramis*, is directed to complete the equip of that vessel and to Indent for six months' Stores.

Mr. J. M. Lane, Mate, of the *Victoria*, is allowed ten days privilege leave to proceed to Sholapore from this day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MEN OF THE WRECKED SHIP "BEECHWORTH."

SIR,—The following is an account of the expenditure of the monies subscribed by the public for the relief of the officers and crew of the wrecked ship *Beechworth*, Rupees fifty (Rs. 50) was given to the Chief Mate, Mr. White, and Rupees twenty-five to the Carpenter to assist them in purchasing instruments and tools.

The Second Mate, Mr. J. Davis ; the 3rd Mate, Mr. L. Evans ; the Carpenter, Henry Kerchlight ; the Boatswain, John Ewar ; the Steward, William Johnson ; the Cook, Phillip Williams ; were each supplied with the following articles of clothing, &c. viz. 1 Coat, 3 pairs Trousers, 1 Vest, 2 Shirts, 2 Singlets, 3 pairs Socks, 1 pair Boots, 1 Cap, 1 Bed, 1 Blanket, 1 Pillow, half lb. Tobacco, and Soap.

The men and boys, 19 in number, were each supplied with 2 Dongaree Jempers, 2 do. Trousers, 1 pair Serge do., 1 Blue Serge Shirt, 3 pairs of Socks, 1 Cap, 1 pair Boots, 1 Bed, 1 Blanket, 1 Pillow, half lb. Tobacco and Soap.

Messrs. Bates & Co. paid for their board at the Home, up to the date of their receiving their discharge before the shipping Master, from which date to the day of their joining another ship their board was paid from the money subscribed, also the Dhobee, Rs. 7 was given to some of them who were without money to enable them to join their respective ships, so that the men were at no expence whatever to themselves whilst on shore.

Amount Subscribed	Rs.	853	12	0
Amount expended	"	685	13	0
Balance in hand...	Rs.	167	15	0

There is at present one of the crew sick in the Hospital who will have to be supported out of this money, and what may remain I think should be kept for the next unfortunate men who may be placed in the same position.

The wearing apparel kindly sent was divided amongst the whole of them to the best of my ability and to the satisfaction of the men themselves.

H. H. AYSON,
Superintendent Sailors' Home.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th July, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M., up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Mails for GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG per Steamer "NORNA," will be closed Tomorrow, THURSDAY the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th July, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th July.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mail for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 19th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 19th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

16th July. 16th August. 1st October. 18th Nov.
1st August. 1st September. 18th October. 3rd Dec.
16th September. 3rd November. 18th Dec.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1862.

Full Moon	Friday	11d. 6h. 29.5m. P.M.
Last Quarter	Friday	18d. 10h. 4.4m. P.M.
New Moon	Sunday	27d. 1h. 56.3m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Date 6th July. Time—9h. 5m. 40.8s.
Wed.	9		5 30	6 40	9 6	9 46	
Thur.	10		5 30	6 40	10 9	10 36	
Fri.	11		5 30	6 40	11 6	11 20	
Sat.	12	[Trinity.	5 31	6 40	11 52	12 6	
Sun.	13	4th Sunday after	5 31	6 40	—	0 34	
Mon.	14		5 32	6 39	0 51	1 12	
Tues.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	1 31	1 48	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 9th.—Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama, 1497.—The Bourbons restored, 1815.—The ex-King of Oude liberated, 1859.

Thursday 10th.—Prince of Orange assassinated, 1584.—Capture of Bourbon, 1810.—Peace concluded between France and Austria, 1859.

Friday 11th.—Acre taken, 1191.—Guadaloupe taken 1815.

Saturday 12th.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690.—Printing licensed, 1799.—First steam vessel launched in Calcutta, 1823.

Sunday 13th.—Peace of Utrecht, 1713.—First Council held in Sydney, 1829.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.

Monday 14th.—First French Revolution, the Bastile destroyed, 1789.—Erzeroum destroyed by a second earthquake ; immense loss of life, 1859.

Tuesday 15th.—Buonaparte surrendered to Captain Maitland, 1815.—Massacre of English women and children at Cawnpore by Nana Saheb, 1857.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	July 3
AGRA	July 1	LAHORE	June 25
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	June 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	June 7	MADRAS	July 1
BANGALORE	June 17	MALTA	June 5
COCHIN	June 28	MEERUT	June 24
CALCUTTA	June 28	OUDH	June 28
CAPE	Mar 9	PUNJAUB	June 28
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG	June 21
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 11
HONGKONG	June 11	SINGAPORE	June 19

THE
Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

MAJOR BARR, we understand, has been removed from his appointment as Political Agent, in Kattywar. After what has lately appeared in our columns regarding Major Barr and the Political Agency in Kattywar generally, we shall most probably get credit for bringing this about, or for contributing to this end, more than we deserve. If the truth were all known, as it will be known some day, we believe it would be found that Major Barr has himself most powerfully contributed to a result which he cannot but deeply deplore, and over which we for our part sing no song of triumph. Condolence on the other hand would be in us absurd. There must be great changes in the way of conducting the British Political Agency in Kattywar, and Government must have had ample proof before them that Major Barr had neither the ability nor the desire to inaugurate such changes as have become necessary ; and it is in no spirit of unkindness that we now state our belief that he had deservedly lost the confidence of Government before he was deprived of his late honorable office.

Major Anderson, of the Gaekwar Contingent of horse, who is now in the province of Kattywar, has been directed to officiate as Political Agent for the present. We conclude that there will be a Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Province sent up after the rains, and Government will no doubt consider well before giving the appointment of Agent away again. It will be impossible for the next Agent to avoid either falling into the hands of the Nagur Brahmin interest, or having to enter upon a most deadly struggle with it. And after all that has come and gone, we suppose we may take it for granted that the latter alternative is the only one open to any one who now becomes Agent and is not either a rogue or a fool. It will be up-hill work for him. The Nagur Brahmins as a class, though of course there are exceptions, and justice can never be done to individuals in general descriptions of this sort, still as a class, they are clever, avaricious, unscrupulous, skilful in their judgment of men, studious to humor the weaknesses of superiors, apt to make themselves useful, almost indispensable in particular situations, at once bold as well as subtle in design, fertile in resource and to mankind in general, though not to one another, as false as Hell. Then in Kattywar this caste is every where. Brothers, cousins, nephews, uncles,—if nothing else, at least fellow castemen,—in the agency and out of it, wherever money and money's worth in the shape of influence are going—*there* are Nagurs to curse mankind and never do them good. These are the men with whom the next agent will have to contend. It may be a post of danger, but it is also one of honor. A great province, now lost to the world, may be reclaimed, and a people capable of great usefulness, if only well and wisely treated, may be brought to know what law and order, arts and civilization are, things of which they have most remote conceptions at present, the completest and most powerful combination of villains in India will have to be put down, and he who does all that will earn for himself a great name as a wise administrator and a benefactor of the human race.

WE are glad to hear that the Government have fairly taken up the subject of the destitution of Europeans in India, with the view of adopting some measures in reference to it. We believe the attention of Government was directed to this important subject by a letter addressed by the Second Magistrate of Police, N. W. Oliver, Esquire, to the Commissioner, W. Crawford, Esquire, which the latter officer forwarded for the consideration of Government. Frequent applications, it would appear, are made to the Police Court by destitute and unemployed seamen and other Europeans for relief ; but the Poor-box of the Court being empty, the Magistrates are without the means of helping the distressed. In these circumstances, the Second Magistrate suggested that application should be made to Government for a grant of funds for the relief of the more urgent cases of distress. In this form the matter was referred to Government. The Commander-in-Chief has expressed himself very warmly on the subject. His Excellency has long been keenly alive to the shame and inconvenience to which we are exposed by the destitution of some of our countrymen in India : he considers that the facts of the case involve a serious stigma on the character of our Government, and that we lose in prestige as the dominant race in this country by permitting such a state of things. His Excellency contrasts the condition of the invalids, wounded, lame, and blind, which both the armies in this country—the army of soldiers and the army of workmen, must necessarily have. In the army of soldiers, provision is made for their deportation, and for that of their wives and families when they become inefficient : in the army of workmen, although it increases and must increase year by year in number, and although disease and destitution cannot but increase in the same proportions, there is as yet no means of affording relief except the precarious one of unorganized private charity ; while deportation to England, with or without the consent of the subject, is impossible or nearly so for want of funds and arrangements. His Excellency thinks that Legislation is required for the deportation of vagrants ; but also that assistance from Government and other sources is required for establishing an asylum to receive, and for defraying the expenses of the sea-voyages of, invalids, minors, and women who are incapable of working their passage, but who are desirous to return home to live with their friends or take their chance in their parishes. His Excellency thinks that private charity might do much, if organized for such a purpose ; but that Government should take the lead and afford the necessary organization, with a certain fund in aid. His Excellency makes the practical suggestion, therefore, that some sort of asylum should be established in Bombay to receive such unfortunate people, till arrangements for their passage to England could be made, or, in the case of healthy men and women, till employment in this country could be obtained, when they are either countryborn though of British parents, or from other causes have no parishes to which to resort in Great Britain. His Excellency is of opinion that Government might advance a moderate sum annually, for the double purpose of maintaining the asylum, and of paying the passages home of those desirous to go but unable to work their way. While Government, however, should take the lead in this very necessary business, His Excellency would not relieve the British community at large from their responsibilities in this matter, from subscribing to the good work in which they are so largely interested ; and he thinks a system of subscription should be organized throughout the Presidency, in the manner in which such matters are usually conducted,—the aid of the Lord Bishop and his clergy, and of the ministers of other denominations, being respectfully requested. His Excellency suggests that the asylum, being in Bombay, might, if possible, be put under the care of the Chamber of Commerce ; and expects that the Chamber, if asked, would nominate the Committee and office-bearers to give effect to the above sketched scheme. He anticipates a slight objection to this, on the ground that it would be better to devolve the care of this business on the municipality. He is, however, of opinion that the latter might be less convenient for such a purpose than the Chamber of Commerce. If it should be thought inexpedient to apply to either of these bodies, His Excellency thinks a Committee might be formed consisting of the Commissioner of Police, of one of the Presidency Chaplains, and the Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital ; or indeed of any other functionaries, which Government might select or public opinion indicate. His own opinion is that the institution should be entrusted to a popular body, as being more likely to enlist the sympathies and the charity of the community. The deportation of vagrants, the securing of passages for paupers, and invalids, would require the fiat, perhaps the assistance of Government ; but the Directors of the Institution, he thinks, might be entrusted with the carrying out of the details in aid of which the Deputy Quarter Master General and the Commissariat Department at the Presidency might be requested to exert themselves. His Excellency very emphatically remarks that the evil of British destitution in India is a growing one, and that we cannot too soon bestir ourselves to afford a remedy by legislation, by Government patronage and direction, and by an annual appeal to the charity of the British Community in this Presidency. He believes that, if under a proper superintendence guaranteed by Government, real charity and relief are afforded without waste or jobbery, all classes of the community will contribute, from the rich functionaries and merchants to the railway operatives and private soldiers. We are happy to learn that Government has forwarded the letter of the Second Magistrate of Police, and the suggestions of the Commander-in-Chief to the Chamber of Commerce ; and has requested the Chamber to nominate one or two gentlemen to act as a Committee with the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, and C. Forjett, Esq., for the purpose of inquiring and reporting on the subject. Government has requested the Chamber to prepare a report showing,—

1. The extent and progressive growth in late years, of the evil of European destitution and mendicity.

2. What machinery now exists for its relief at the Presidency and other large Towns and how far such machinery is sufficient or defective.

3. To furnish Government with a detailed and definite plan for enabling it to co-operate with private charity for the systematic and permanent relief of European pauperism on the extended scale indicated in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's suggestions.

The Governments of Bengal and Madras have been requested to furnish statements of what has been done by them respectively for the relief of European pauperism at the Capitals, and all other procurable information on the subject : these statements and all information received will be placed in the hands of the Committee of the Chamber. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Clerk of the Sessions of the Established and Free Kirks of Scotland have also been requested to communicate to the Committee any suggestions which may occur to them for promoting so desirable an object.

Such then is the history and present state of progress of this important movement. We are exceedingly glad that the Commander-in-Chief has expressed himself so earnestly and so practically on the subject ; and that the Government has promptly acted on his suggestions. We are happy to be able to say that it is the opinion of some of our leading merchants, that the Chamber will be very willing to undertake the charge which the Commander-in-Chief wishes to intrust to it. This of course will secure its success ; for the confidence which the public has in this body will cause any appeal from it to be promptly and liberally responded to ; and every thing connected with the institution will be managed in a business way. The evil of European mendicity in India has grown up within a year or two ; but it has already reached alarming dimensions. We are heartily glad that it is to be put down.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph)

MADRAS, 8*th July*, 6-15 A.M.

The Steamer *Colombo*, anchored from Suez.

MADRAS, 8*th July* 12-25 P.M.

The Steamer *Colombo*, sailed for Calcutta.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the Medical Retiring Scheme being published here when returned from England, will also appear the new Medical Warrant, applicable to the amalgamated services in India ; and which we hope will terminate this species of legislation for many years to come. It will confer some very solid advantages upon the Indian medical officers,—amongst the rest pay of rank in India, and also furlough pay of rank when absent on leave in Europe. We understand that the allowance drawn by medical officers in this country, and known under the name of "head-money," is doomed ; but at the latest writing from London nothing had been decided as regards medical "staff allowance," the general impression being, however, that the grant of the pay of rank would annihilate it also, except perhaps, in a few special instances. Sir Charles Wood, it is stated, is determined to deprive the civil community at the Presidency cities of their military medical practitioners, and to abolish their appointment, as far as possible, making over those which must remain to civil medical men.—*Englishman, June* 29.

LOCAL.

THE Criminal Sessions Court will not sit to-day on account of this being the last day of the Mohurrum Festival ; the whole of the European Constabulary and Native Police Force several of whom are witnesses in the Sessions cases, being required on duty to accompany the Taboot processions for the purpose of preserving peace.

THE P. & O. Co.'s extra steamer *Norna*, Captain Bain, which leaves our harbour tomorrow morning at ten o'clock for China, &c., carries on board about three hundred and fifty chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers :—

For Galle,—Mr. Hamilton.

For Calcutta,—Lieutenant Philbrick, Indian Navy.

MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—The Mahomedan Festival of Mohurrum terminates this day. The Taboots will be taken out, and accompanied with music, carried in procession through the Bhendy Bazar, on their way to the Back Bay beach where the greater part of them, after being stripped of whatever is possessed of value, will be cast in the sea between two and five o'clock in the afternoon.

IN the letter relating to Hyderabad affairs, which appeared in our issue of the 30th June, an error of the printer made the last paragraph quite meaningless. The correct reading was as follows :—" the patient tact and judgment with which all religious scruples were overcome would do honor to the head and heart of any diplomatist. People in Hyderabad," &c. &c. Our printer joined the two sentences and made the reading—" diplomatic people of Hyderabad." The people of Hyderabad repudiate the charge implied in this erroneous reading.

THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.—A great deal of discussion has lately been promoted on the subject of the mail service to Madras and Calcutta, which is now conveyed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company *via* Galle. It is argued that the mails from England can be delivered in these presidencies quicker by way of Bombay, and thence by rail and road overland. The evidence adduced, however, shows pretty clearly that such a saving of time is even now quite exceptional, and that should the whole weight of the correspondence be thrown on the Bombay Post-office, the detention in the despatch at that port would necessarily be greater than at present. Until the railway is completed over the entire route, it will be unwise to abandon a source which has worked so satisfactorily for 20 years ; and we are glad to add that it is not likely to be disturbed at present, as the additional fortnightly service, required between Bombay and Aden, cannot be performed except at a ruinous rate. According to the most favourable calculations, the railway throughout from Bombay to Calcutta cannot be completed under four years.—*London and China Telegraph.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. *July* 8*th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 88.
BULSAR.—Southerly light Fair.
CANNANORE.—S. W. rain.
GALLE.—Light winds fine day. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Westerly light rain.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. steady, cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther 86.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Winds variable, cloudy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th June, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 46,296.
Amount .... Rs. 22,910 14 2

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount .... " 31,453 12 3
Total... Rs. 54,364 10 5

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 44,483.
Amount .... Rs. 22,393 12 9

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount .... " 18,509 1 0
Total... Rs. 40,902 13 9

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd June, 1862

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 11,208.
Amount .... Rs. 5,951 11 6

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount .... " 2,905 5 1
Total... Rs. 8,857 0 10

Corresponding Week last year, Open 109½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,913.
Amount .... Rs. 5,502 0 7

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount .... " 1,718 9 1
Total... Rs. 7,220 9 8

PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL ON PAYMASTER SMALES, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

(Continued from our Number of July 8.)

APPENDIX.

No. 10.

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut. Col. T. R. CRAWLEY.

Ahmednuggur, 15th June 1861.

1. It has been brought to the notice of the commanding officer, that great irregularity and inaccuracy exist in the preparation of the morning states of the troops, by which much inconvenience and trouble is caused in making up the daily returns required in the orderly-room. Lieutenant-Col. Crawley directs that the orderly-serjeants of troops who are charged with the preparation of these most important documents, shall be most particular in their statements of the various casualties in their troops, and that the troop serjeant majors shall minutely examine, and check the states before allowing them to be laid before the captain or officer in command of the troop for signature. The captains should also before affixing their names to a document of this, or indeed of any description, be most particular, in examining and ascertaining the correctness of it, as they immediately become responsible by

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their signature, for the accuracy of all statements contained in it.

True copy of Extract.
T. R. Crawley, Lieut. Col.
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

No. 11.
EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 12th August 1861.

1. It has been brought to the notice of the commanding officer that an inordinate number of horses have lately been admitted into the sick lines suffering from kicks, bruises, bites, rope galls, and other injuries, which clearly prove gross neglect in the case of the horses on the part of the non-commissioned officers and men who are on daily duty in the horse lines. It would appear to Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley that his orders on the subject of the head-ropes, that they should be only 4 feet in length or a little less than half the distance of the head-pegs to which the horses are tied, are completely set at nought, and he has observed many horses with head-ropes of all lengths, varying from 6 to 4 feet in some of the troops, in consequence of which, the horses are enabled to bite and nibble each others heads and necks, and to utterly disfigure one another.

It would appear also that as soon as the men are dismissed from evening stables, the orderly troop muccadum and the guard of horse-keepers quit the lines, and take no more trouble with the horses but go to their huts to sleep during the night.

Thus the horses are allowed to break loose, and get injured without any one being aware of how it occurs, and the non-commissioned officers and sentries of the regimental line guard, utterly neglect their duty in permitting this state of things.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley now calls the attention of captains and officers commanding troops to this neglect, and requests that they will endeavour by all means in their power, to obviate a state of affairs which is discreditable to the corps and so destructive to its efficiency. There are this day no less than 47 troop horses in the sick lines, only 11 of which are cases, which are not preventable, the remaining 36 are kicks, bites, wounds of the eyes, caused by bites, contusions, rope-galls, and one case of wound in the chest, for none of which causes of disability, is any satisfactory account rendered. Thus the strength of nearly a whole troop is lost to the efficiency of the regiment, when properly speaking not more than a dozen horses should be under treatment.

The lieutenant-colonel hopes this statement of a matter which concerns all in the regiment to have rectified, will not be without the effect, and that he will have the gratification of seeing an immediate change for the better throughout all the troops in the regiment.

No. 12.
EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednugggur, 16th July 1861.

3. On the night of Saturday last, the 13th instant, a cloak was stolen out of one of the rooms of H or captain Weir's troop. An enquiry into the facts of the case brought to the knowledge of the commanding officer, a want of system in the conduct of the duties of that room, which brought forth an expression of the utmost astonishment from Captain Weir, but which Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley has reason to fear, prevails throughout the whole of the troops of the regiment.

It appears that Private Lander, the troop room orderly, whose duty it should have been to take charge of the troop rooms at 7 o'clock on that evening, was not detailed by the orderly-serjeant or warned by the orderly-corporal as he should have been the evening before, and therefore asked for and obtained a pass on Saturday morning until watchsetting that night. Consequently when the duty of the room orderly for Saturday expired at 7 o'clock P. M. there was no orderly to relieve him, and Private Lander, who ought to have taken up the duty at 7 o'clock did not, as he himself acknowledged, take it up till Sunday morning, and then only because he knew that it was his turn for that duty.

A further enquiry elicited the fact that the troop duty roster is kept in H troop by the orderly-corporal and consequently the roster is transferred weekly from corporal to corporal, and may fall into the hands of a lance-corporal, who having been promoted perhaps the day before, must be thoroughly ignorant of even the form in which a roster should be kept.

It must be apparent to all ranks that such a practice must produce nothing but confusion, and, as it has done in this and other cases, insecurity to property, and in the destruction of discipline.

A soldier who is not properly warned for whatever duty he may be ordered to perform, but is allowed to to take up that duty whenever he pleases, or merely because he knows it is his turn for it, can have no great sense of the responsibility of that duty, and the room orderlies will be apt to loose sight of the fact that they hold the same place whilst orderlies, in charge of their troop rooms and are equally responsible for all the property of their comrades which is in their charge in the troop rooms during their tour of duty, as if they were sentries from the main-guard, and are equally liable to be brought before a court-martial for neglect of duty, if anything is lost, or stolen out of the room. Lieut. Col. Crawley will not fail to bring to trial any troop room orderly in future through whose neglect any article of clothing, or equipment may be lost or stolen from the barrack room of which he is in charge.

With regard to the mode in which the duties of the troops shall hereafter be regulated, the lieutenant-colonel directs that the following orders shall be strictly observed in future throughout the regiment:—

The troop serjeant major shall keep the roster for duty of all men in the troop. The regimental serjeant major will give to the several troop orderly serjeants the number of non-commissioned officers and men he requiries from each of their troops for the regimental duties of the following day.

The troop orderly serjeant will take these numbers to the troop serjeant major and obtain from him the names of the several men for the duties, according to the troop roster. He will at the same time receive from the troop serjeant major, the names of such men as are for the inferior duties of the troop. He will write the names and duties of the several men on a slip of paper and hand it over to the troop orderly corporal and will be responsible that the corporal warns each man in his presence after the orders are read to the troops on parade in the evening, and before the troops is dismissed. The orderly corporal will then be responsible that the several men warned by him are paraded for their duties at the proper hour and are marched by himself to the place of parade ordered for any particular duty. He will see that the room-orderlies relieve one another, and give over their orders at the hour appointed for their relief in the same manner as he would conduct a relief of sentries, if on guard.

The troop serjeant major having the roster in his possession will be held answerable that no such irregularity occurs, as did in the case of Private Lander of H troop, of a man for duty obtaining a pass by which evaded several hours of a most important duty.

No. 13.
EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 27th May 1861.

The troops in succession from A to H will be struck off duty, daily, for the purpose of having their stirrups properly fitted and registered, their breastplates and cruppers properly adjusted, the carbines uniformly placed in the carbine buckets, and the whole of the saddlery and horse appointments thoroughly overhauled and fitted to the horses in accordance with H. M.'s regulations, by the riding-master.

The riding-master will be good enough to pay particular attention to the fitting of the stirrups, by which alone one uniform seat can be attained throughout the regiment, and having fitted them properly will cause them to be registered by the troop serjeant majors in two columns, one for the near, and one for the off stirrup, specifying the number of the hole on each side which the man rides in.

The commanding officer will take serious notice of any man who, after being fitted by the riding-master, shall be found to have altered his stirrups.

The several troops will parade in marching order at 5 o'clock A. M. daily, until the whole have been gone through by the riding-master. Khakee clothing and sun hats to be worn. Officers of troops to attend to see the registers properly made, and carefully noted by their respective troop serjeant majors, and that the several non-commissioned officers copy into their squad books the register made of their stirrups in their respective squads.

The riding master will himself keep the register in his equitation register or class roll of the several troops.

No. 14.
EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 29th June 1861.

3. The whole of the troops will be taken in hand, in succession, by the riding master, for riding drill, commencing with a troop, on Monday morning next the 1st July. The drill of each troop will continue daily for a whole week, and the riding master is requested to pay the most particular attention to the seat and position of the men, so as to ensure that exactness and uniformity of seat enjoined by the cavalry regulations, and in which Lieut. Colonel Crawley regrets to be compelled to say, the men of the Inniskilling Dragoons are very deficient. The first half hour of each morning ride will be without stirrups, so as to get the men well shaken into their saddles, at the trot, and then the stirrups should be carefully examined to see that they are of a proper length, and if not, they should be re-adjusted and re-registered. The greatest attention must be paid to impress upon the men the proper applications of the aides in equitation, as laid down in page 1 of the cavalry regulations, and the necessity of striking off their horses true to either hand as may be ordered, at the canter, which is only to be effected by the proper application of those aides. The bending of the horses at the halt must also be particularly attended to, and every riding lesson should be commenced by bending the horses when the men are dismounted. At the conclusion of the lesson the rides will be dismounted, and taught to lead their horses in a proper manner.

No. 15.

Extract from remarks by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the trial of Corporal Thompson on the following charge, viz:—

Charge.—For neglect of duty in having at Ahmednuggur on or about the sixth day of June 1861 when Orderly Corporal of the troop to which he belongs, paraded No. 1846 Private James Taylor for main guard, he the said Private James Taylor being then and there drunk.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Reduction from the rank of corporal is a very trivial punishment for the offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty. Conniving at a man going on duty in a state of drunkenness is about as serious an offence against discipline as a non-commissioned officer could be guilty of, but the full extent of this man's criminality does not appear on the face of these proceedings, and therefore was not known to the Court. In ignorance of it they have recommended him to my favourable consideration, but as he acknowledged to me, that he had been over-persuaded by the other dilinquent Private James Taylor, to march him to the guard parade to give him the chance of passing the serjeant major's inspection. I am fully cognisant of the extent of his crime, and can therefore pay no attention to the recommendation of the Court.

I am only sorry that he has escaped with so slight a punishment owing to evidence adduced before the Court being so defective.

The proceedings on this trial and my preliminary enquiry which led to it reveal to me the fact that there is a system in the Inniskilling Dragoons among the non-commissioned ranks of screening, or endeavouring to screen crime, particularly the crime of drunkenness.

I would have the non-commissioned officer, of every degree, who have any regard for the position they have attained, or who have any ambition to rise, to beware how they tamper with discipline by such unworthy and disreputable conduct, which will be sure, if discovered, as it infallibly must be, to lead to their degradation and disgrace and to the door of promotion being effectually shut in their faces for ever.

J. R. Crawley, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Ahmednuggur, 8th June 1861.

No. 16.
EXTRACT FROM REGTL. MORNING ORDER.

By Lieut. Colonel Crawley, Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

Ahmednuggur, 20th July 1861.

2. The commanding officer is sorry to be obliged to remark upon the slovenly manner in which many of the troop serjeant majors in particular, and the other non-commissioned officers in general, perform their duties when not immediately under the eyes of their officers. Orders are frequently given by them, which they do not enforce, and soldiers are permitted to obey them or not at their own discretion, as Lieut. Colonel Crawley observed in two instances in riding through the lines this morning. Thus bad habits, and slovenly, unsoldierlike appearance, is produced in the men—and no effort of the commanding officer or of any given number of officers can correct the faults which, indifference to their duty on the part of the non-commissioned officers, engender.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley will not fail to reduce summarily, any troop serjeant major or to bring to a court martial any other non-commissioned officer, whom he may see committing or who may be brought to his notice for such dereliction of duty as is herein pointed out.

Only so lately as the 16th instant, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was obliged to put in orders stringent remarks upon the manner in which the duties of H. or Captain Weir's troop were conducted, and this morning the serjeant major of that troop (Rowe) is brought before him by Captain Weir, for absence from stable roll call yesterday evening, and for other irregularities.

It is clear that this man does not value the position he has attained, and therefore Lieut. Colonel Crawley directs that he be reduced to the rank of serjeant forthwith.

Captain Weir will be good enough to submit for Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's approval, the name of any man in the regiment, be he serjeant, corporal, or private soldier, whom he thinks best qualified for the responsible position of his troop serjeant major, and if he recommends a private soldier for the appointment, provided he possesses the necessary qualifications of good conduct, ability, honesty, and sobriety, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley will immediately promote that man.

No 17.
EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut. Col. Crawley, Commanding
Inniskilling Dragoons.

Ahmednuggur, 10th Sept. 1861.

4. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley directs that in future the sentries of the night guard of the horse lines, shall not be withdrawn in the morning, until the men arrive in the lines, to saddle or groom their horses, for exercise or parade. The men on guard, (not on sentry) will fall in at the last relief of the sentries at 4 o'clock, and be marched to the private parade, and then dismissed to their respective rooms, by the serjeant or non-commanding officer in command of the guard. The Corporal of the guard will remain at the guard room, and on the arrival of the troops in the lines, will proceed to relieve the sentries in the regular manner; marching them to the private parade ground, and dismissing them in the same manner as the guard. By these precautions, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley hopes effectually to put a stop to such robbery as was attempted by the horse-keepers yesterday morning, and which, if permitted, or undiscovered, would soon leave the horses without a particle of bedding, or of forage to consume during the day.

5. Captains and officers commanding troops, and indeed all ranks in the regiment, are particularly requested to be very watchful over the conduct of the horse-keepers, and regimental native followers of every description, who seize upon every opportunity to despoil the horses, of their proper allowance of forage. The bedding of the several troops is now most abundant and good, and has only become so, by great care and vigilance: but Lieutenant Colonel Crawley observes that a large quantity of very good bedding and kurby is now allowed to be taken out of the lines; any officer or soldier may satisfy himself, by looking at the new heap of manure near the nullah. On and after the 15th of the present month the extra 10 lbs. of hay, lately allowed by government to every two horses, will be withdrawn, and lucerne will be issued instead. The troops will then find that their bedding will no longer be as abundant as it now is, and will learn to be more careful, to prevent good bedding from being carried away, to feed the contractors' buffalo.

No. 18.
EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 29th May 1861.

2. In future, the bedding of the horses will not be removed from under them in the morning (unless in case of the regiment turning out for a field day) until the whole have left the lines for exercise, at ¼ before 5 o'clock. The Orderly serjeant of each troop will then superintend the horse-keepers in shaking out the manure and refuse of the bedding, causing that belonging to each horse to be left in rear of him, till he has had time to see that no portion of the good bedding is taken away. They will then have the manure removed by the horse-keepers to the place appointed for the contractor to remove it from. The commanding officer expects that the strictest attention will be paid to the terms of this order, and he will soon have an opportunity of judging, in each troop, by the increased quantity of bedding, how it has been obeyed.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Crown Side.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Second Day, *Tuesday, 8th July* 1862.

(Before Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench, at ten o'clock precisely, when the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

James Freeman, Esq. Chairman.

Messrs. G. Brooks; J. H. Reading; V. Thomas; J. Jones M. Cresswell; W. Michael; C. Cooke; V. A. De Cunha; Merwanjee Hormusjee; Atmaram Narayan and Comrooden Zoolay.

Theft.—Philip Rivington was then placed at the bar charged on five different counts with theft in a building used as a human dwelling, under the New Penal Code, Section 378.

Mr. Scoble for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley with Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Acland, for the prisoner.

Mr. Scoble stated the case for the prosecution.

Mr. H. W. Kerrich called and examined by Mr. Scoble, said.—I have resided at the Adelphi Hotel since February last. The prisoner resided there in March last. On the 29th of that month I was there. The despatch box now produced was safe in my room between ten and half-past ten o'clock on that morning, it was kept on another box in my room. I had occasion to open it on that morning. There was a gold watch and gold seal and a number of papers and other articles consisting of coins, &c. in it. There were also about five hundred rupees in Bombay Bank Notes. The key was in my possession. I was absent during the whole of the day and did not return until night, when I missed the box. I then informed the landlord and immediately sent to Mr. Forjett. I next saw the box in a tent pitched in a compound at Colaba, occupied by the prisoner. It was in a bag, the prisoner was not present when the box was discovered. The box was discovered by Mr. Willis, he cut the bag open when the box was discovered, he did so in my presence. I placed it on the bed, it was not open. I then went into the bungalow and saw the prisoner there. I told him that I had information that he had my box in his possession. He said what box. I said you know perfectly well what box I mean. The prisoner then went alone with me into the tent, I then pointed out the box and said that was the box I meant. I then asked him if any of the things stolen were in the box, he said, no. He then took out this gold watch (produced) from his waistcoat pocket, and went to another box and took out two sets of studs which he gave to me. I took the box into the bungalow and told the prisoner to follow me. In the bungalow I opened the box, but before doing so I asked the prisoner whether the money was in the box. He said, no, he had given it away. I then said what: do you mean to say you have given away five hundred rupees. He said there were only three hundred. I then opened the box and described to Mr. Willis and others the contents of the box. The box was the same in appearance as it is now. For some time the prisoner was silent. At last he said that after leaving the Hotel he drove to the Hope Hall Hotel and that he there met Mr. Sebright Green, to whom he lent his dog cart for half an hour. The dog cart came back when he drove straight down to Colaba; and that on the following Monday he drove to the Apollo Bunder, and that a dinggywallah met him with a note and a carpet bag. He said that that note was from Mr. S. Green. That note asked him to take care of that bag until he (Mr. Green) returned to Bombay. I then asked him to produce the note, when he said that he did not know where it was. I asked him how the box and the bag was so wet with salt-water. He then made another statement that Mr. Green attempted to destroy the box by throwing it into the water but the dinggywallah picked it up. I then asked him how he knew that it came from Mr. Green. When he said it was thrown out of one of the port holes. I left the box in charge of Mr. Willis, who handed it over to Mr. Edginton.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Woodhouse and Co., soon after I came to this place I went to the George and Dragon Hotel, of which Mr. Green appeared to be the manager. I consulted Mr. Green professionally about Ramchristna Soonoy. I had instructions from the firm in England. I had power to supersede that party. I told Mr. Green so, at least I believe that I did. The deed I held only gave me power to collect old debts of the firm. About the end of February I withdrew my business from Mr. Green, in consequence of being dissatisfied with him. I was in the habit of taking the box to Mr. Green's Office. The deed was kept in that box. Mr. Green had seen that deed. There was something in the conduct of Mr. Green that caused me to be dissatisfied with him. I first saw the prisoner at the Adelphi Hotel. He introduced Mr. Willis to me. I believe that the prisoner was not acquainted with Mr. Green. I used to occupy a part of Mr. Green's Office. I had a servant at that time of the name of De Souza, I heard that he was absent during a portion of that day. He is not now in my service. I missed the articles about ten o'clock on the Saturday night. I met the prisoner on the subsequent day at Mr. Washington's. I believe that I said that it looked very suspicious about Mr. Green absconding just at that time. I cannot say whether I said anything about Mr. Green having seen the deed. I cannot charge my memory with having said that it was a good thing that the deed had been taken out of the box before it was abstracted. A few days after the robbery I gave a list to Mr. Willis in which I sketched out the articles stolen. I described the watch, it was from the firm of the celebrated "Bishop of Bond Street." The prisoner wanted me to sell him a watch, but I did not do so.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble.—I do not see what use the deed would have been to Mr. Green. At the time when Mr. Green went on board at half-past eight o'clock, the box was safe in my room. I never saw the prisoner at Mr. Green's office during the six weeks that I was there. I was not aware that Mr. Green had left for China until a week after he had sailed. The prisoner, I think, was absent from Bombay about two weeks. When he returned he came again to the Hotel. I showed him some of those things that were in my box, he saw the gold watch. He might have been more than once in my room.

Mr. Henry Willis called and examined by Mr. Scoble said,—I know both the prosecutor and prisoner. The prisoner was residing with me at Middle Colaba. He had a tent in a corner of the compound. He only slept in the tent. He had free access to my bungalow. I heard of the robbery from Mr. Kerrich soon after it took place. I saw the watch, now produced in the possession of the prisoner on the 6th of April. He said that he had a watch of which the main spring was broken. He handed it to Mr. Cowley who was staying with me. I went that evening into the prisoner's tent. I there saw this bag (produced) it was lying on the ground. I cut a small hole in the side of it. When I saw the box now produced. That same evening I informed Mr. Kerrich of what I had seen. Mr. Kerrich came to my house afterwards, when he identified the property now produced as being his. The prisoner was at that time in my bungalow, that was about 11 o'clock at night. The box was opened in my presence, the lock was bent as if it had been opened by force. The box with its contents were placed in my hands. I afterwards delivered it over to Mr. Edginton with its contents.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I was formerly a school fellow of the prisoner's. I believed that he was the son of Mr. Rivington, the publisher in London. He informed me that he had been to sea in one of Green's ships. The prisoner came to live with me on the 13th of March. The prisoner left the room and then came back with the watch in his hand. The prisoner also went back and brought the studs. I recognised them and the watch, by the sketch made by the prosecutor. I did not show the prisoner the list that I got from the prosecutor. There is just sufficient room for a dog cart to pass between the tent and the bungalow. I cut the bag open while the prisoner was out. I usually dine at seven o'clock. On the night in question the prosecutor shook hands with the prisoner when he left.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble.—I believe that Mr. Kerrich was very reluctant to prosecute the prisoner. The subject of the robbery had been spoken of in the presence of the prisoner. I believe that the articles that had been stolen were mentioned in his presence.

Mr. E. Cowley said.—I am a storekeeper in the service of the Baroda Railway Company. I lived in March last with the last witness and know the prisoner. I have seen this gold watch (produced) it was shown to me by the prisoner. I showed my watch and my wife's watch, when he went out to his tent and brought in the watch and said the main spring was broken. On that same evening the prosecutor came to the bungalow. I saw the despatch box which was identified by the prosecutor. It was afterwards given in charge of Mr. Edginton.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—Mr. Willis was present when the watch was produced. I cannot say whether the prisoner shook hands with the prosecutor that night.

Mr. James Sidney Eagle Manley said,—I know the prisoner. I resided at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, at the time when the prisoner resided there, he occupied the next room to me. The prosecutor occupied a room on the same floor. I saw the prisoner on the 29th of March. I went with him for a drive, we returned about seven o'clock. The prisoner came into my room and stopped there for about half an hour. I then left to go to dinner and left the prisoner standing in the verandah, he did not go down to dinner, he said that he had got the tooth-ache. I did not see him again until I saw him at the Police Office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I never drove out with him above once before, I had some conversation with him relative to the purchase of a horse. The prisoner complained of having the tooth-ache before we went out. He said that he was going into the Fort to have his took extracted.

Re-examined.—I believe that the prisoner left some things at the Hotel. He came once or twice to fetch them away.

Bernard DeSouza called and examined by Mr. Scoble said.—I was in the service of Mr. Kerrich, as butler, on the 29th of March. I remember my master leaving the Hotel after ten o'clock that morning. He left his room and property in my charge. The despatch box was there that day at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon. There are two doors leading out of the room. The rear door was shut, fastened by a bolt, the other door was closed from the outside. Any one from the outside could easily have unfastened the bolt and get into the room. After that time I was in the verandah I saw the prisoner in the gallery that afternoon, he was in company with Mr. Manley and went into his room, he remained with him until about half-past seven o'clock, when I saw him go down stairs. From where I was staying I could see any one passing up or down stairs and a person coming from any of those rooms would have to pass where I was. I saw the prisoner pass me, there was no one with him then. He had a coat on his left shoulder, a dark coat. He was carrying it loose over his shoulder. I saw him go down the stairs. I saw him getting into the dog cart. He got out of the dog cart and came upstairs again when he had the coat on his arm. I saw him go down again, he then passed quickly, he had not the coat with him then, but he had a whip or cane in his right hand. He had also a nosegay with him. I did not observe any boquet when he came in with Mr. Manley.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I was absent twice during the day for a very short time. It was after tiffin time when I went out the second time. I am not in the prosecutor's service now. I was discharged, my boxes were searched and one of my masters handkerchiefs, was found in my coat pocket. I went to make my master's bed at half-past five o'clock. I never said that I went there at half-past four o'clock. I believe that I did say that before the Magistrate. I meant that it was half-past four when I went in to make the bed and half-past five when I came out. I was in the habit of going out in the day time without asking permission. I have never seen the box open. There is a door with venetians between the sitting room and bed room, but it remained open all day. I was close to the prisoner when he passed me on both occasions.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble.—I did not notice whether the prisoner had anything under his coat.

Mr. Alfred Edginton, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Police said.—I remember going with the prosecutor to Colaba on the 7th April. I did not find the prisoner there. I afterwards found him at the British Hotel. I told him that he was wanted about the abstraction of some property at the Adelphi Hotel. He said that the box had been given him by Mr. Sebright Green, who had left it with him as he was about leaving Bombay, and that Mr. Green had requested him to be on the Apollo Bunder on a certain day when the packet was to sail. In accordance with that appointment he went to the bunder when a boatman brought him the bag in question, it was wet. He took it to his tent at Colaba. On the following Friday he opened the bag when he found the watch in it. I did not make this statement before the Magistrate. There was no one with us when the statement was made. I went with him to Colaba when I received charge of the box which has been in my possession ever since sealed up.

E. S. Dawes, Clerk in the P. and O. Company.—I knew by sight a gentleman of the name of Sebright Green. I last saw him on board the Steam-ship *Orissa* on the 29th of March last. I left the ship on that morning at thirty-five minutes past nine. He (Mr. Green) was a passenger on board that ship, for China. The ship was under weigh when I left. His arrival on board was unexpected, he only arrived on board just before the steamer sailed. I am not able to say whether he had any luggage. His wife and another lady was with him and a native servant.

Mr. Edginton, recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The prisoner repeated his statement before the prosecutor which he had previously made to me.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley then rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner and said, that he cordially agreed with his learned friend for the prosecution, that they should weigh carefully the evidence that was brought before them, and if they did so, he was satisfied that they would come to the conclusion that the prisoner was not guilty of the five counts that were preferred against him in the charge. It must be recollected that there had never been any suspicion against the prisoner until this unfortunate occurrence. It was a very remarkable coincidence that on this very day Mr. Sebright Green bolted from Bombay at 9 o'clock in the morning, not in a manner that gentlemen generally leave when they go from this to Europe. Then it must be recollected that Mr. Kerrich when he first came to Bombay goes to the Hotel in the compound of which Mr. Green was residing. He consults Mr. Green about the business on which he came from Europe about. It then turns out that he was not satisfied with the manner in which the business was being conducted by Mr. Green, he took the affair out of his hands and placed it into the hands of some other solicitor. It had been proved on the prosecutor's own evidence that he was in the habit of going to Mr. Green's office for several weeks together. The learned gentleman, said that it was not for him to state who had committed the robbery, that was for the prosecution to prove. He submitted that there was no proof that he was guilty of the charge preferred against him. At the most there was only a case of misappropriation against the prisoner. There was no saying what scheme might not have been concocted between Mr. Green and the superseded native agent, to obtain possession of the box with a view of getting hold of the deed the prosecutor had brought out with him. There was strong suspicion against this native agent and Mr. Green, not that he went to say Mr. Green knew anything about the contents of the box. There had been no attempt made by the prisoner to conceal the property, it had been left about openly in his tent. If he had either stolen it or received it knowing it to have been stolen, he would naturally have concealed it. There could be no motive shown for the commission of the crime by the prisoner. The prisoner was the son of a most respectable man in Waterloo Place, London. The reputation of the prisoner was at stake, and therefore required more serious consideration at their hands than an ordinary case. There was great probability that the native agent had something to do with the transaction.

Govind Wittoo who had been absent when previously called now came into Court, was called upon and examined by the Clerk of the Crown, (Mr. White,) said.—I am a gorrawalla. At the time of the robbery I was living at the bungalow of Mr Willis at Colaba. I was at that time in the service of the prisoner and had the charge of a horse and cart which he had borrowed of Pallonjee. On a Saturday I went with my master to the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla, we reached there about half-past 12 o'clock in the morning and left there about half-past seven in the evening. When my master came into the dog cart from the Hotel he came from the new bungalow. He had something like a bag in his hand, the bag appeared to be full. He placed the bag in the cart and we drove to Colaba, when he got down he took the bag out with his own hands and put it into the tent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I do recollect saying to Mr. Edginton that the sahib did not take anything like a carpet bag from the Adelphi Hotel. I did not remember when I made that first statement but when I did remember I made the other statement. It was not until I had been reminded by Pallonjee of the day that I remembered it. Pallonjee said do you not remember your sahib coming on Saturday. I had been with him on other occasions to fetch away bundles. I remember going with my master to the Apollo Bunder on several occasions. My master used to get down when the horses head was turned towards the sea and I used to turn him round afterwards. On many occasions bundles and bags were given to him. He used to go on board some of the ships I believe. Never drove to the Hotel after the night when the bag was brought away.

Mr. Bayley then resumed his address and said that he was very glad for the interests of his client that the witness had been called for it showed that the prisoner was in the habit of receiving articles from ships. If they believed the witness when he said that the prisoner had brought out the bag from the Hotel, then why was it not proved that the bag in question was the same as the one now produced, but there was no attempt to do anything of the sort. The witness, it must be borne in mind was not very intelligent, and therefore it was reasonable to suppose that he must have confounded the transaction with some other circumstance. He knew nothing about it until he was told of it by Pallonjee. Then to return to what took place at Colaba. The prisoner did not know until the 4th April that he was the custodian, the innocent custodian of his friends property. It was extremely difficult to say what a person, who for the first time, was in the position of the prisoner would do, might not he have thought it best to wait for a day or two, and what does he do then? Why, after dinner, one of the witnesses produced a watch, when the prisoner immediately brought forward the watch. There was no concealment of the property, but he says to the witnesses "I have got a watch with the main spring broken." No doubt he wanted to call the attention of his friends to the property. It was immediately recognised by Mr. Willis. He doubtless expected they would have said something about it, but that gentleman did not do so. Then the prisoner again goes out and produces the studs which are likewise recognised, but again he is silent. Mr. Willis waits until Mr. Cowley and the prisoner goes to church when Mr. Willis takes the opportunity and cuts open the bag; and then repairs to the prosecutor, who, upon his arrival, finds the prisoner asleep on the sofa. They go into the tent and there find the box, just in the same condition as it was now. The prosecutor had no suspicion at first of the prisoner, but his suspicions were obviously directed to another channel. If the prisoner were the guilty party he would have got rid of the articles as soon as possible, but none of them was missing but the notes. The prisoner had been out on bail and had every opportunity of getting away if he had thought fit to do so. He had not made away with any of the valuable property, but instead it was left unconcealed in an open tent. There was no proof that he misappropriated any of the property. The question for them to decide was could they (the jury) come to a conscientious conviction that the prisoner was guilty of the charges preferred against him. He was satisfied that they would by their verdict restore his client to the position he had previously held in society.

Mr. George Foggo of the firm of Forbes and Co. called and examined by Mr. Dunbar, said that he knew the family of the prisoner they were highly respectable. He also knew the prisoner when a schoolboy. Had always formed a highly favorable opinion of his character.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—The first attack that I heard of being made against his character was in the present instance. In an affidavit made before this Court I said that some of his (the prisoner's) bills had been dishonored. I am still of opinion that his character has not been modified in consequence.

Re-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The letter now produced was received by my firm. The bills that were dishonored have since been paid by the prisoner's father, and the reason explained why they had not been honored before stated.

Mr. Bayley said that he here wished to put in certificates of character.

Mr. Scoble had no objection.

Mr. Bayley then read several certificates giving the prisoner a good character as a midshipman on board one of Messrs. Green's ships, the *Anglesea*.

Mr. John Firth, Superintendent of the Byculla Education Society's Press, was then called and spoke to the respectability of the prisoner's family.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up the evidence and after reading over the charges against the prisoner, His Lordship alluded to the respectability of the prisoner, and in doing so observed that there was the respectability of position and the respectability of moral character, and while a man might hold a high position in respect to the former station, yet he might use that position to commit dishonorable actions, and if he did so his respectability of position became an aggravated circumstance in the case. His Lordship then proceeded to read over the evidence very minutely and occasionally pointing out certain portions of it as having important bearings, and clearing up and explaining such parts of it as was not otherwise sufficiently clear. After going through the whole of the evidence His Lordship said it was for the jury to decide on the guilt or otherwise of the prisoner. If they had not any reasonable doubt they would find the prisoner guilty, but if they had any reasonable doubt then they would give the prisoner the benefit, and find him not guilty. They were bound to do their duty, and the only matter they had to consider on their oaths, was aye or no on the evidence. If they only found him guilty in some of the counts they would be kind enough to specify them.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and were absent about twenty minutes when they returned into court with a verdict against the prisoner on the third count only, acquitting on the other four, thus finding him guilty of misappropriation.

His Lordship asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

The prisoner.—All I have to say my Lord, is, that it was a supposition on my part that Mr. Green threw the letter out of the port hole of the steamer.

His Lordship said that he did not believe a word of what the prisoner said. The jury had taken a very merciful consideration of the case and only found him guilty of misappropriation. He was of opinion that he was guilty of the whole of the counts, and was determined to give him the full punishment. Therefore he sentenced him to two years imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

Theft.—John RichardDavies was charged under the New Penal Code with theft. The prisoner was in the employment of Messrs. Treacher & Co., and committed the crime for which he was charged as a servant in the employment of the above firm.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one year with rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Rustomjee Byramjee pleaded guilty to a charge of theft on the 16th of June last.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to nine months imprisonment with hard labour.

Theft.—Rama Govind pleaded guilty to the above charge.

His Lordship sentenced him to imprisonment for eighteen months with hard labour.

In the course of the day the Grand Jury found true bills in the following cases, Nos. 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 34, 27, 35, 40, 42, and 43. They also ignored Nos. 24, 29, 30 and 44.

His Lordship said that the court at its rising would adjourn over Wednesday (this day) until Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

The Court rose at a quarter to six o'clock.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

Cochin, *27th June* 1862.

On the 21st inst. was held a public Durbar at the Palace at Mattenchery in Cochin, when a letter from the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, communicating a Sunnud to the address of His Highness signed by orders from Her Britannic Majesty, by Her late Viceroy and Governor General of India was presented by Captain C. M. White, the Assistant Resident, who was deputed for the occasion by Mr. W. Fisher the Resident who is now at Trivandrum. The Sunnud conveyed an assurance from Her Majesty that as long as His Highness continued true to his obligations towards Her Government any adoption that he may, in future, have occasion to make, will be recognised by Her Majesty's Government.

I forget whether I told you in my last letter of the increase made to the salary of Captain Castor, our Master Attendant from Rs. 200 to 350 per mensem and of that to Captain Crawford, the Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 a month.

Both these increases are awful in their way, and as to almost all your readers they are of no concern, I shall forbear making any remarks in the matter.

The encroachments of the sea on Vypeen now an Island due North of Cochin, are daily on the increase. Vypeen, is in Malayalim, called Veypoo, *Poothiya-Veppoo*, signifying a new formation, for it is an ascertained fact that it is only five hundred and odd years since it came into existence, and all documents executed in the Island date from its origin.

According to the calculations of those whose opinions are entitled to consideration it appears that at the present rate of destruction, the Island will disappear in five and ten years more, and in the event of this prediction being realised there is no mistake that our Port and Harbour will be utterly useless. The authorities here do not seem to care much about the matter, and the Cochinites have no hope whatever that aught will be done until it will be too late for doing anything at all!

We are now going through the Monsoon. We have had plenty of rain, and there is evidently much more in store for us yet. More anon!

POONA.

The mortality in the city of Poona during the month of June last, from fever and dysentery, is one hundred and ninety, including men, women, and children. We are glad to observe that not a single case of cholera has taken place.—*Observer, July* 5.

The rain still holds off, and provisions of all kinds are rapidly rising to famine prices. The green braird of the corps is becoming yellow, and unless we have a good downpour soon, the consequences will be very serious. A good deal of sickness also prevails in camp and although it is not of a very serious type, yet in the present state of the weather even slight indispositions are depressing.—*Deccan Herald, July* 7.

The number of patients admitted during the last month into Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee Sorabjee's Charitable Dispensary, Poona, amounted to 425, which with those remaining, 237, made a total of 662. Of these 374 were cured, 14 relieved, 62 absented, 3 died, and 209 remain under treatment. The daily average attendance was 115,8.

The maximum and the minimum of the temperature was 84° 4' and 78° 8' respectively, the mean being 81° 6'.

The daily attendance of the prevailing diseases has been fevers 11.7, diseases of the stomach and bowels 21.6, diseases of the lungs 9.1, diseases of the liver 3, all other diseases 69.1.—*Id.*

We learn that a special train will ply between this station and a village called Patus on the railway line, on account of the throngs of people who go to visit a fair held at Punderpoor.—*Id.*

We regret to learn that a soldier of the Fusiliers, named Garrett, shot himself on Friday last. The young man, it appears, was Canteen writer, and a very steady, well-conducted soldier. It seems that he received a letter, containing some unpleasant news, from home, by last mail, which is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act. All the day previous he was apparently in good spirits, and up to an hour before he shot himself, he was enjoying himself with his comrades. A smothered report of the discharged rifle was the first intimation which was received of the accident, and upon his door being burst open, it was found that he had tied a piece of rag to his foot to enable him to pull the trigger, and discharge the rifle. The first piece of rag seems to have given way, upon which he supplied himself with another, having been apparently bent upon his own destruction. His face and one side of his head was completely blown away. A Court of Inquest, as usual, was held, and a verdict of temporary insanity, returned, but notwithstanding this decision, and the order of the Commanding Officer that the usual funeral honors were to be paid to the corpse, the Roman Catholic priest refused to read the burial service. The same had consequently to be read by one of his regimental comrades. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will order this prig of a priest out of the cantonment.—*Id.*

We have been surprised, after the perusal of a statement made by Paymaster Smales on his defence, and an equally unsatisfactory admission by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley in his reply, relative to Lieutenant Davis, that this young subaltern has been appointed to act as Adjutant to the 6th Dragoons, vice FitzSimon, who has resigned the adjutancy. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley admits a want of "tact," on the part of Lieutenant Davis, as having compromised him on a former occasion, and yet he has promoted him. The present state of the 6th Dragoons, or, more properly speaking, the position of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, in regard to those under his command, would seem to demand that, for the appointment of Adjutant, much tact would be required, and an officer, who would be looked up to, would have been a more prudent election, Lieutenant Davis possessing the respect and confidence of neither officers nor men. We have also been told that he is very much compromised in the matter of the serjeant-majors.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We regret to record an accident, attended with considerable loss of life, which happened this morning, at ½ past 9, on the unopened portion of the Mutlah Railway at the Pyallee Bridge, about a mile and a half beyond the Chappahattee station, the present terminus of the Railway. The accident occurred in the following manner. Not far beyond the Chappahattee station there is a river about three hundred feet wide and sixty feet deep, which runs with an extremely strong current. This river it was necessary to bridge over, but so many difficulties presented themselves owing to the nature of the ground and the rapidity of the current, that Mr. Mackieson, the then chief engineer, determined to cut a new channel so as to divert the waters of the Pyallee river. This was done with some difficulty, and a *bund* of sandbags was erected on a shoal in the original river so as to stop the current. Previously to this, however, the bridge over the new channel was commenced, and two solid brick abutments were sunk to a considerable depth below high water, the span of the bridge being 180 feet. On the top of these abutments there were to be two iron main girders, and it was in the erection of these that the accident took place. In order to build them five pair of pillars composed of brick work had been sunk between the abutments, on a foundation of solid concrete, and on the top of these had been laid a wooden scaffolding. At the time of the accident a considerable portion of the girders had been finished, and there were two large cranes at work on the scaffolding. This morning the man in charge of one of these cranes, who is the only one of the workmen employed who escaped uninjured, felt a sudden trembling of the scaffolding, and the next moment one of the pair of pillars gave way and a portion of the scaffolding supported by it came down with a crash, killing two Europeans, named John Copperthwaite and James Grant, and six or seven natives. The pillar which sunk was totally destroyed, but the others stood firm and the main girder was uninjured. The engineers of the division account for the accident by the pressure of an unusually high tide, but it is also supposed that the pillar which gave way had sustained some previous injury from the shifting and chafing against it of a chain attached to a dredge which had got out of its place. We are sorry to add that both the Europeans have left wives and families behind them, indeed the wife of Mr. Copperthwaite was on her way from England to join him. No blame is to be attached to any one, as far as we have yet heard, for the supporting pillars were firmly and deeply sunk, and had been examined a few days previously, when it was suspected that the dredger chain might have injured them. No injury of the kind could then be detected, and since the accident a further examination has been made which has assured the engineers of the complete safety of the permanent work of the bridge. —*Englishman Weekly Supplement, June* 28.

COCHIN.

We have had heavy falls of rain throughout the past week, attended with very smart squalls though of short duration. The weather has, on the whole, had a more monsoonish aspect than in any previous week since the commencement of the season. We are glad to hear that several parts of the country were favoured with copious showers, which will no doubt improve the prospects of the ryots.—*Courier, June* 28.

We are happy to find that Sir William Denison contemplates a tour through these provinces in November next; and doubt not he will extend his visit to this Port. His Excellency will then have an opportunity of seeing this fine harbour, and the conveniences it presents for the landing of Mails and passengers from Europe in supersession of the present route round Ceylon. He will likewise be in a position to form an opinion of the measure urgently required to secure this harbour from deterioration, and we hope his presence will have the effect of carrying out those improvements which we have hitherto been striving for in vain.—*Id.*

We have much pleasure in noticing that the Bank of Madras has on the instance of the Travancore Government had stamped on all notes belonging to the Cochin Branch the value in the Malayalim character, and it is to be hoped that this will effectually remove all the impediments which have hitherto stood in the way of their circulation, on the ground that they can only be received by people understanding English.—*Id.*

We alluded in our last issue to a Public Durbar appointed to be held at the Court of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin; but the event has proved that we were mistaken in our surmises as to the object of that ceremony. We find that the purpose for which the respectable assemblage was called together on that occasion, is one of the most important that it has been our lot to record, and one pregnant with the most momentous results to the few Native dynasties, still in existence, as fragments of the remaining greatness of the once powerful and wealthy potentates of India. When crowns and coronets shall have been cut down by the scythe of time, and mingled with the dust, the name of Canning will be cherished and revered in the grateful hearts of the Native Chiefs and Princes; and generations yet unborn will swell the trumpet of his fame, when squint eyed prejudice once so strong in India against the great Statesman, shall have faded before the effulgence of his glory.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st instant, the ceremony was inaugurated by the firing of artillery, and bands of music playing the national anthem. After His Highness had taken his seat, the Assistant Resident, Captain White, presented in a gold salver, the Great Charter of Adoption, transmitted by the Viceroy and Governor General through the Madras Government; and His Highness the Rajah having handed it to the Dewan, it was read by the latter to the assembly.

The privilege of adoption, which from time immemorial was exercised as an inherent and sacred right by the Native Princes of India was, by a short sighted and selfish policy, usurped, thereby shaking the loyalty of many a Chief during our recent troubles. It is only a great and powerful nation that could afford to act with the magnanimity of restoring the ancient and time-honored right; and to Lord Canning be it due the honor of reviving the allegiance of the wavering, and establishing on a firmer basis the loyalty and attachment of our faithful Asiatic alies. How great the contrast between the policy which guided our rule in 1856, and that which is recognised in 1862!

We have much pleasure to present to our readers this important State Paper, which we may add, was engrossed on fine parchment.

L. S.

To Rajah Ravi Vurmah, Cochin.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindoo Law and to the custom of your race, will be recognised and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.—*Id.*

Canning.

AGREEMENT WITH BANK OF BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, June 25.)

Notice is hereby given, that the Treasuries of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at the Stations of Patna and Dacca, shall, from and after the 1st day of July 1862, be established at the Branch Banks opened at those Stations by the Bank of Bengal. All payments to be made by or to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Government of India, or the Government of Bengal, at the Treasuries of Patna and Dacca aforesaid, shall and may from and after the above mentioned date be made at the said Branches of the Bank of Bengal.

The terms on which the business of the said Treasuries, and the Government Paper Currency shall be conducted by the Branches of the Bank of Bengal are contained in the following:—

AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Articles of Agreement made the second day of May in the year of our Lord 1862, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Bank of Bengal of the other part. Whereas by the Act XIX. of 1861 of the Legislative Council of India certain provisions have been made for the establishment of a Paper Currency and the payment of the Government Promissory Notes to be issued in virtue of the said Act, and the Governor-General in Council was thereby authorized to establish in British India Circles of Issue and in each Circle to appoint some one City or Town to be the place of issue of Notes, and by the said Act it was declared lawful for the Governor-General in Council from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to make such arrangements through any officers of Government, or with any persons, Banks, or Bodies corporate as might be required to regulate and facilitate the issue and payment of the said Promissory Notes: and whereas by a Memorandum of Agreement bearing date the twenty-sixth day of September 1861, and made between the parties hereto, certain terms were agreed to having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Fort William and the superintendence and management by the said Bank for the Government of India of the issue of the Government Paper Currency for the Circle of Issue of Calcutta, and it was thereby, amongst other things, agreed that if at any time during the continuance of that Agreement, the said Bank should establish a Branch Office at any town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor-General of India should offer to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and they should, on behalf of the said Bank, accept the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within which such Branch should be established or the business of issuing and circulating the Government Paper Currency within such district or locality, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said Bank should be carried on under and subject to the provisions of that agreement, and on the basis of certain Clauses cited in the margin thereof, being the third and fifth paragraphs of the Government memorandum of the twentieth of March 1861, relating to the establishment of such Branch Banks, except in so far as the provisions of that agreement, or of the said Clauses might be modified or altered by any special agreement which the parties thereto might enter into in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank: and whereas the Bank of Bengal are about to establish a Branch Bank at (amongst other places) Patna; and the Governor General in Council has offered to the said Bank (who have accepted the same) the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district of Patna, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have now been finally settled and arranged between the Governor-General in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the said Bank: Now these Presents witness that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the said parties to these Presents respectively, to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council, and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do hereby for himself and themselves and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the Bank of Bengal shall and will forthwith establish a Branch Bank at Patna and will provide themselves with suitable Offices and buildings in the said City in a situation as near to the Revenue and other Public Offices as conveniently may be.

2. That from and after the day to be appointed by Notification as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of Bengal, heretofore transacted at the Collectorate of the said Station of Patna, shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch of the Bank of Bengal so to be established at Patna as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said Branch Bank, or to the Bank of Bengal, by the Governor General in Council or any of the Officers of the Government of India or of the Government of Bengal authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid such account or accounts shall be opened in their Books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces as the said Government of India shall, from time to time, direct.

3. That from and after the day so to be appointed by Notification as aforesaid, the cash Balance then in the Government Treasury at Patna shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Patna, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, and subject to the order of these governments, respectively, all Monies and Balances which, but for these Presents, would have been received or held by the Collector of the district of Patna, and the said Branch Bank at Patna shall transact all such business for the Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their Customers, or shall be *bona fide* required for the exigencies of the Government and for all Departments of the Public Service at the Station at Patna, and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities for and on behalf of Officers in the different Government Departments as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Patna, and shall and will transact all such last mentioned business in such manner, in respect both of Government and individual Officers of Government, as may be, from time to time, required by the existing orders of Government, after due notice thereof given by the Collector to the said Branch Bank.

4. That from and after the day appointed in the Notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting Specie under the preceding Clause, and for which costs and expenses Contingent Bills shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Civil Pay Master of Bengal for the time being, and be passed by him on approval, and shall further pay to the Bank of Bengal the yearly sum of three thousand and sixty Rupees in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said Bank of the establishment of Clerks and Servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking Account and business at the said Branch Bank at Patna, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as in the next following Clause mentioned.

5. That so long as the average Cash Balance for any month in the hands of the said Branch Bank at Patna shall not exceed the average amount of Rupees five lacs, the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such Balance, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, or any future Act relating to the said Bank, and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account, provided always, that it shall be in the power of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to alter, modify, or increase the proportion of the aforesaid Balance to be specially set aside for cashing Notes herein provided.

6. That when and so often as the monthly average Cash Balance shall exceed Rupees five lacs, the Bank of Bengal shall forthwith set aside such excess or surplus in Cash, to be kept in a separate reserve, on account and subject to the instructions of the Government of Bengal, or shall, at the option of the Directors and at the risk of the Bank, invest such excess or surplus (on account of the Government of Bengal,) either in the purchase of Government Securities or Railway Debentures guaranteed by Government in the name of the Collector of the district of Patna or of such other Officers as the Government of Bengal shall, from time to time, direct, or in the discount of Government acceptances or other claims against Government payable at Patna, and so that such excess or surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the General Funds of the Bank, and so on from time to time, as often as an uninvested surplus Cash Balance, above Rupees five lacs shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to be in the hands of the Bank, and the said Bank of Bengal shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government of Bengal for the surplus Cash Balance for the time being so set apart, or invested at the risk of the Bank as regards realizing the Securities, and shall be entitled to draw and apply the interest, dividends, or profits from such investments to their own use, but the safe custody of such surplus Cash Balance, so long as the same shall remain uninvested, shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in the case of loss from war, disturbance or unavoidable accident.

7. That when and so often as the Cash Balance in the hands of the Branch Bank at Patna shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to have been less than the sum of Rupees three lacs, then, in addition to the profit which the said Bank may acquire by the employment of such Balance free of interest, an additional allowance or remuneration by way of compensation shall be made to the Bank of Bengal by the payment, by Government, of interest on the difference between the amount of the actual Balance of Government in the said Branch Bank, exclusive of the proportion specially set aside as a reserve for Notes aforesaid, and the sum of Rupees three lacs, the interest being calculated at the average rate of interest paid by the Public on fixed loans at the said Branch Bank during the month.

8. That all Returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, as also Official Reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch shall, at all times, be accessible to the Auditor appointed by Government of India under Clause 5 of the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited, and it shall also be in the power of the Government of Bengal, at any time and as often as they may think fit, to cause the amount of Cash in reserve held on account of the Government, and the accuracy of the Government Balance in Cash or Securities, to be inspected and verified by any Officer duly authorised for that purpose, but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary Banking operations carried on at the said Branch, and the report of such Officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

9. That the said Branch Bank, during the continuance of these Presents, shall and will, to the utmost of their power, pay and satisfy, on demand, to the holders, the amount of all Government Currency Notes duly issued within the Circle of Calcutta under the said Act XIX. of 1861, which shall be presented for payment or conversion into Cash at the Office of the Bank in Patna.

10. That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of, the wrongful payment, exchange or satisfaction, through mistake or otherwise, at or by the said Branch Bank, of any Government Currency Notes which ought not to be paid, exchanged, or satisfied, or of any forged or spurious Notes purporting to be Government Currency Notes, or in respect of the forgery or alteration of any Government Currency Notes, or in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank, or by any of its Officers or Agents, in conducting the Government Banking business at Mirzapore aforesaid, shall, as between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said Bank of Bengal, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for or in respect of any such loss.

11. That this agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained and the Covenants hereby entered into shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the Calcutta and Local *Government Gazette*, within one calendar month from the date hereof, and continue for the term of five years from the 1st March 1862, at the expiration of which time the same shall and may, by notice in writing from the Governor General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being, be renewed, with or without any modifications, as may be agreed on between the Governor-General in Council and the said Directors.

AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Articles of Agreement made the second day of May in the year of our Lord 1862 between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Bank of Bengal of the other part: Whereas by the Act XIX. of 1861 of the Legislative Council of India certain provisions have been made for the establishment of a Paper Currency and the payment of the Government Promissory Notes to be issued in virtue of the said Act, and the Governor-General in Council was thereby authorized to establish in British India Circles of Issue and in each Circle to appoint some one City or Town to be the place of issue of Notes, and by the said Act it was declared lawful for the Governor-General in Council, from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to make such arrangements through any Officers of Government, or with any persons, Banks, or Bodies corporate as might be require to regulate and facilitate the issue and payment o the said Promissory Notes: And whereas by a Memorandum of Agreement bearing date the twenty-sixth day of September 1861, and made between the par ties hereto, certain terms were agreed to, havin for their object the transfer to the said Bank of th business of the Government Treasury at Fort Willia and the superintendence and management by the sai Bank for the Government of India of the issue of th Government Paper Currency for the Circle of Issue Calcutta, and it was thereby, amongst other thing agreed that if at any time during the continuance that Agreement, the said Bank should establish Branch Office at any town or place other than Calcutt and the Governor-General of India should offer to th Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and th should, on behalf of the said Bank, accept the busine of Bankers to the Government of India for the distr or locality within which such Branch should be es blished, or the business of issuing and circulating t Government Paper Currency within such district locality, then, and in every such case, the business arranged to be taken up and performed by the s Bank should be carried on under and subject to t provisions of that Agreement, and on the basis of cert Clauses cited in the margin thereof, being the third a fifth paragraphs of the Government Memorandum of twentieth March 1861, relating to the establishment such Branch Banks, except in so far as the provision that Agreement, or of the said Clauses might be mo fied or altered by any special Agreement which parties thereto might enter into in reference to business so to be carried on at the particular Bra Bank: And whereas the Bank of Bengal are abou establish a Branch Bank at (amongst other pla Dacca, and the Governor-General in Council has of ed to the said Bank (who have accepted the same)

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business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district of Dacca, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have now been finally settled and arranged between the Governor-General in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the said Bank: Now these Presents witness that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the said parties to these Presents respectively to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do hereby for himself and themselves and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the Bank of Bengal shall and will forthwith establish a Branch Bank at Dacca and will provide themselves with suitable Offices and buildings in the said City in a situation as near to the Revenue and other Public Officers as conveniently may be.

2. That from and after the day to be appointed by Notification as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of Bengal, heretofore transacted at the Collectorate of the said Station of Dacca, shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch of the Bank of Bengal so to be established at Dacca as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said Branch Bank, or to the Bank of Bengal, by the Governor-General in Council or any of the Officers of the Government of India or of the Government of Bengal authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid such account or accounts shall be opened in their Books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India and the Government of Bengal as the said Government of India shall, from time to time, direct.

3. That from and after the day so to be appointed by Notification as aforesaid, the cash Balance then in the Government Treasury at Dacca, shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Dacca, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, and subject to the order of these Governments, respectively, all Monies and Balances which, but for these presents would have been received or held by the Collector of the district of Dacca, and the said Branch Bank at Dacca shall transact all such business for the Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their Customers, or shall be *bona fide* required for the exigencies of the Government and for all Departments of the Public Service at the Station of Dacca, and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment and remittance of Money and Securities for and on behalf of Officers in the different Government Departments as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Dacca, and shall and will transact all such last mentioned business in such manner, in respect both of Government and individual Officers of Government, as may be, from time to time, required by the existing Orders of Government, after due notice thereof given by the Collector of the said Branch Bank.

4. That from and after the day appointed in the Notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting Specie under the preceding Clause, and for which costs and expenses Contingent Bills shall from time to time, be submitted to the Civil Pay Master of Bengal for the time being, and be passed by him on approval, and shall further pay to the Bank of Bengal the yearly sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-eight Rupees in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said Bank of the establishment of Clerks and Servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking Account and business at the said Branch Bank at Dacca, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as in the next following Clause mentioned.

5. That so long as the average Cash Balance for any month in the hands of the said Branch Bank at Dacca shall not exceed the average amount of Rupees two and a half lacs, the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such Balance, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, or any future Act relating to the said Bank and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account, provided always, that it shall be in the power of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to alter, modify, or increase the proportion of the aforesaid Balance to be specially set aside for cashing Notes herein provided.

6. That when and so often as the monthly average Cash Balance shall exceed Rupees two and a half lacs, the Bank of Bengal shall forthwith set aside such excess or surplus in Cash, to be kept in a separate reserve, on account and subject to the instructions of the Government of Bengal, or shall, at the option of the Directors and at the risk of the Bank, invest such excess or surplus (on account of the Government of Bengal) either in the purchase of Government Securities or Railway Debentures guaranteed by Government in the name of the Collector of the district of Dacca or of such other Officer as the Government of Bengal shall, from time to time, direct, or in the discount of Government acceptances or other claims against Government payable at Dacca, and so that such excess or surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the General Funds of the Bank, and so on, from time to time, as often as an uninvested surplus Cash Balance above Rupees two and a half lacs shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to be in the hands of the Bank, and the said Bank of Bengal shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government of Bengal for the surplus Cash Balance for the time being so set apart, or invested at the risk of the Bank as regards realizing the Securities, and shall be entitled to draw and apply the interest, dividends, or profits arising from such investments to their own use, but the safe custody of such surplus Cash Balance, so long as the same shall remain uninvested, shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in case of loss from war, disturbance, or unavoidable cause.

7. That when and so often as the Cash Balance in the hands of the Branch Bank at Dacca shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to have been less than the sum of Rupees one and a half lacs, then, in addition to the profit which the said Bank may acquire by the employment of such Balance free of interest, an additional allowance or remuneration by way of compensation shall be made to the Bank of Bengal by the payment, by Government, of interest on the difference between the amount of the actual Balance of Government in the said Branch Bank, exclusive of the proportion specially set aside as a reserve for Notes aforesaid, and the sum of Rupees one and a half lacs, the interest being calculated at the average rate of interest paid by the Public on fixed loans at the said Branch Bank during the month.

8. That all Returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, as also all Official Reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch, shall, at all times, be accessible to the Auditor appointed by the Government of India under Clause 5 of the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited, and shall also be in the power of the Government of Bengal, at any time and as often as they may think fit, to cause the amount of Cash reserve held on account of the Government, and the accuracy of the Government Balance in Cash or Securities, to be inspected and verified by any Officer duly authorized for that purpose, but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary Banking operations carried on at the said Branch, and the report of such Officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor-General in Council whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

9. That the said Branch Bank, during the continuance of these Presents, shall and will, to the utmost of their power, pay and satisfy, on demand, to the holders, the amount of all Government Currency Notes duly issued within the Circle of Calcutta under the said Act XIX. of 1861, which shall be presented for payment or conversion into Cash at the Office of the Bank in Dacca.

10. That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of, the wrongful payment, exchange, or satisfaction, through mistake or otherwise, at or by the said Branch Bank, for any Government Currency Notes which ought not to be paid, exchanged, or satisfied, or of any forged or spurious Notes purporting to be Government Currency Notes, or in respect of the forgery or alteration of any Government Currency Notes, or in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank, or by any of its Officers or Agents, in conducting the Government Banking business at Dacca aforesaid, shall, as between the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said Bank of Bengal, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for or in respect of any such loss.

11. That this Agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained and the covenants hereby entered into shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the Calcutta and Local *Government Gazette*, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, and continue for the term of five years from the 1st March 1862, at the expiration of which time the same shall and may, by notice in writing from the Governor-General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being, be renewed, with or without any modifications, as may be agreed on between the Governor-General in Council and the said Directors.

No. 106.

Notice is hereby given, that the Treasuries of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at the Stations of Mirzapore and Benares, shall, from and after the 1st day of August 1862, be established at the Branch Banks opened at those Stations by the Bank of Bengal. All payments to or by the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Government of India or the Government of the North-Western Provinces at the Treasuries of Mirzapore and Benares aforesaid, shall and may from and after the abovementioned date be made at the said Branches of the Bank of Bengal.

The terms on which the business of the said Treasuries and the Government Paper Currency shall be conducted by the Branches of the Bank of Bengal are contained in the following:—

AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Articles of Agreement made the seventeenth day of April in the year of our Lord 1862, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Bank of Bengal of the other part: Whereas by the Act XIX. of 1861 of the Legislative Council of India certain provisions have been made for the establishment of a Paper Currency and the payment of the Government Promissory Notes to be issued in virtue of the said Act, and the Governor-General in Council was thereby authorized to establish in British India Circles of Issue and in each Circle to appoint some one City or Town to be the place of issue of Notes, and by the said Act it was declared lawful for the Governor-General in Council, from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to make such arrangements through any Officers of Government, or with any persons, Banks or Bodies corporate as might be required to regulate and facilitate the issue and payment of the said Promissory Notes: And whereas by a Memorandum of Agreement bearing date the twenty-sixth day of September 1861 and made between the parties hereto, certain terms were agreed to, having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Fort William and the superintendence and management by the said Bank for the Government of India of the issue of the Government Paper Currency for the Circle of Issue of Calcutta, and it was thereby, amongst other things, agreed that if at any time during the continuance of that Agreement, the said Bank should establish a Branch Office at any town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor General of India should offer to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and they should, on behalf of the said Bank accept the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within which such Branch should be established, or the business of issuing and circulating the Government Paper Currency within such district or locality, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said Bank should be carried on under and subject to the provisions of that Agreement, and of the basis of certain Clauses cited in the margin thereof, being the third and fifth paragraphs of the Government Memorandum of the twentieth of March 1861, relating to the establishment of such Branch Banks, except in so far as the provisions of that Agreement, or of the said Clauses, might be modified or altered by any special Agreement which the parties thereto might enter into in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank: And whereas the Bank of Bengal are about to establish a Branch Bank at (amongst other places) Mirzapore, and the Governor-General in Council has offered to the said Bank (who have accepted the same) the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district of Mirzapore, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have now been finally settled and arranged between the Governor-General in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the said Bank: Now these Presents witness that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the said parties to these Presents respectively, to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do hereby for himself and themselves and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the Bank of Bengal shall and will forthwith establish a Branch Bank at Mirzapore, and will provide themselves with suitable Offices and buildings in the said City in a situation as near to the Revenue and other Public Offices as covenantly may be.

2. That from and after the day to be appointed by Notification as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, heretofore transacted at the Collectorate of the said Station of Mirzapore, shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch of the Bank of Bengal so to be established at Mirzapore as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said Branch Bank, or to the Bank of Bengal, by the Governor-General in Council or any of the Officers of the Government of India or of the Government of the North-Western Provinces authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid such account or accounts shall be opened in their Books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces as the said Government of India shall from time to time, direct.

3. That from and after the day so to be appointed by Notification as aforesaid, the Cash Balance then in the Government Treasury at Mirzapore shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Mirzapore, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, and subject to the order of these Governments, respectively, all Monies and Balances which, but for these Presents, would have been received or held by the Collector of the district of Mirzapore, and the said Branch Bank at Mirzapore shall transact all such business for the Government of India and Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their Customers, or shall be *bona fide* required for the exigencies of the Government and for all Departments of the Public Service at the Station of Mirzapore, and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities for and on behalf of Officers in the different Government Departments as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Mirzapore, and shall and will transact all such last mentioned business in such manner, in respect both of Government and individual Officers of Government, as may be, from time to time, required by the existing orders of Government, after due notice thereof given by the Collector to the said Branch Bank.

4. That from and after the day appointed in the Notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting Specie under the preceding Clause, and for which costs and expenses Contingent Bills shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Civil Pay Master of the North-Western Provinces for the time being, and be passed by him on approval, and shall further pay to the Bank of Bengal the yearly sum of two thousand and seven hundred Rupees in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said Bank of the establishment of Clerks and Servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking Account and business at the said Branch Bank at Mirzapore, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as in the next following Clause mentioned.

5. That so long as the average Cash Balance for any month in the hands of the said Branch Bank at Mirzapore shall not exceed the average amount of Rupees three lacs seventy-eight thousand three hundred and eighteen, the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such Balance, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, or any future Act relating to the said Bank, and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account, provided always that it shall be in the power of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to alter, modify, or increase the proportion of the aforesaid Balance to be specially set aside for cashing Notes herein provided.

6. That when and so often as the monthly average Cash Balance shall exceed Rupees three lacs seventy-eight thousand three hundred and eighteen, the Bank of Bengal shall forthwith set aside such excess or surplus in Cash, to be kept in a separate reserve, on account and subject to the instructions of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, or shall, at the option of the Directors and at the risk of the Bank, invest such excess or surplus on account of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, either in the purchase of Government Securities or Railway Debentures guaranteed by Government in the name of the Collector of the District of Mirzapore or of such other Officer as the Government of the North-Western Provinces shall, from time to time, direct, or in the discount of Government acceptances or other claims against Government payable at Mirzapore, and so that such excess or surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the General Funds of the Bank, and so on, from time to time, as often as an uninvested surplus Cash Balance above Rupees three lacs seventy-eight thousand three hundred and eighteen shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to be in the hands of the Bank, and the said Bank of Bengal shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the surplus Cash Balance for the time being so set apart, or invested at the risk of the Bank as regards realizing the Securities, and shall be entitled to draw and apply the interest, dividends, or profits arising from such investments to their own use, but the safe custody of such surplus Cash Balance, so long as the same shall remain uninvested, shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in case of loss from war, disturbance, or unavoidable cause.

7. That when and so often as the Cash Balance in the hands of the Branch Bank at Mirzapore shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to have been less than the sum of Rupees two lacs eighty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, then, in addition to the profit which the said Bank may acquire by the employment of such Balance free of interest, an additional allowance or remuneration by way of compensation shall be made to the Bank of Bengal by the payment, by Government, of interest on the difference between the amount of the actual Balance of Government in the said Branch Bank, exclusive of the proportion specially set aside as a reserve for Notes aforesaid, and the sum of Rupees two lacs eighty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine; the interest being calculated at the average rate of interest paid by the public on fixed loans at the said Branch Bank during the month.

8. That all Returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, as also all Official Reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch shall, at all times, be accessible, to the Auditor appointed by the Government of India under Clause 5 of the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited, and it shall also be in the power of the Government of the North-Western Provinces at any time and as often as they may think fit, to cause the amount of Cash in reserve held on account of Government, and the accuracy of the Government Balance in Cash of Securities, to be inspected and verified by any Officer duly authorized for that purpose, but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary Banking operations carried on at the said Branch, and the report of such Officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor-General in Council whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

9. That the said Branch Bank, during the continuance of these Presents, shall and will, to the utmost of their power, pay and satisfy, on demand, to the holders the amount of all Government Currency Notes duly issued within the Circle of Calcutta under the said Act XIX. of 1861, which shall be presented for payment or conversion into Cash at the Office of the Bank in Mirzapore.

10. That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of, the wrongful payment exchange, or satisfaction, through mistake or otherwise, at or by the said Branch Bank, of any Government Currency Notes which ought not to be paid, exchanged, or satisfied, or of any forged or spurious Notes purporting to be Government Currency Notes, or in respect of the forgery or alteration of any Government Currency Notes, or in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank, or by any of its Officers or Agents, in conducting the Government Banking business at Mirzapore aforesaid, shall, as between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said Bank of Bengal, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for or in respect of any such loss.

11. That this Agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained and the Covenants hereby entered into shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the Calcutta and Local *Government Gazette*, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, and continue for the term of five years from the 1st March 1862, at the expiration of which time the same shall and may, by notice in writing from the Governor General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being, be renewed, with or without any modifications, as may be agreed on between the Governor General in Council and the said Directors.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN PRESS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(From the Englishman, June 26.)

Some time back the Secretary of State for India accorded his consent to a proposal of the Government of India for the immediate commencement of a geological survey of the Bombay Presidency, of the mineral wealth of which but little is known with any degree of certainty. On the receipt of the sanction of the Secretary of State government placed itself in communication with Mr. Oldham, informing him of its wishes in regard to the survey of the Bombay Presidency, and of Sir Charles Wood's authority having been given to the employment of four additional officers to the Geological Survey Department with this object in view. It was further proposed that one or more of the officers of the department should in the meantime be directed to proceed to Bombay, and at once commence preparations for carrying out the survey, and that the places of the officers so detached as well as the additional officers for Bombay, should be supplied as the services of qualified persons could be obtained. In reply, Mr. Oldham reported that the department was already inadequate to meet the calls upon it for the satisfactory prosecution of the work in hand, and that to detach one or more officers to Bombay would be to leave work undone on this side of India which could not well be left in abeyance. Moreover Mr. Oldham reported that he had no hopes of being able to secure the services of competent Geological Surveyors in India, and that to attempt to organize the Bombay survey under these circumstances would be only to cause disappointment to the Government, inasmuch as the officer or officers now profitably employed on this side of India would be unable to arrive at any satisfactory results in Bombay until the complement sanctioned for the survey, which even was inadequate, was fully made up; thus causing needless delay in one place without any corresponding advantage in another. Under these circumstances Mr. Oldham was informed that leave would be granted to him for six months, to commence from the date on which he could, with least interruption to the work of the department, absent himself from his duties, with a view to his proceeding to England, and there securing for the proposed survey the services of such qualified persons as he might select for his assistants. Prior to Mr. Oldham's taking his departure from India he was informed that, before closing with any of the persons he might select for filling the appointments in question, it would be necessary for him to place himself in communication with the Secretary of State for India, with a view to his approval and sanction being given to the engagement of the persons selected.

There is still very much to be done before the Geological Survey of even the Bengal Presidency is any thing like complete; and it is to be feared that much time will necessarily elapse before any thing approaching to an accurate survey can be given to the public. Even in Lower Bengal there is much to be done, and yet it is only in isolated districts that any survey of the country has been made. Of the necessity of the survey there can scarcely be two opinions now that railways, tramways and navigable canals are made to intersect the country, and that rivers are being rendered available for traffic which have hitherto been allowed to waste their waters to no profit, the importance of an accurate knowledge of the confirmation of the several districts traversed is every day made more and more apparent, and it may, therefore, be of interest to the public to know the steps being taken for the extension of the Geological Survey to the Bombay Presidency. It is known that there is coal in the Nerbudda valley, and there is every reason to suppose it may likewise be found in that of the Taptee. To the Great Peninsular of India Railway these are matters of no trifling importance, and they will not prove less so to such Tramway Companies as may enter on the task of connecting the valley of Berar and Nagpore with the main line of railway. In the Concan it is likewise affirmed that coal exists, but of the value of the deposit both here and in the Nerbudda and Taptee valleys, little is known, nor will it be till an accurate survey by a scientific Geologist has been made. As the existence of coal in every part of India is becoming daily of more interest, it is satisfactory to find that even Sir Charles Wood has awakened under the nudge of the Government of India, to the advisability of causing enquiry to be made as to when and where both this and other minerals are to be found. We trust Mr. Oldham will succeed in securing the services of fully competent men, and in making such arrangements with them as will ensure their completing the task they undertake. The Geological Survey service of India is not popular, and many who enter it leave it on the first opportunity which offers to enter on other pursuits. Whether it is that the present emoluments of the officers employed in the department are inadequate, or the terms of service or scale of pension, if any, not satisfactory, it is hard to say; but it is evident what ought to be a popular service, is very greatly the reverse. It might not be without advantage were the government to enquire into the causes which render the Geological Survey appointments so little in request.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

(From the Englishman, June 26.)

As the Doctors are now at the full strain of anxiety regarding the position and progress of their affairs at home, we will say a few words as to how matters had gone on at the India House up to the date of departure of the latest letters received here. The Retiring Scheme prepared here, and which, as we said at the time, frightened its authors and this government by its magnitude and expense, appears to have produced the same effects, or something very nearly similar to them, at the India House. When Colonel Balfour had completed and put out of hand here the Retiring Scheme in question, he, as a matter of public duty, and from his own impulse, wrote a "minute" condemning, as it where, the very document which he had himself prepared; that is, he represented to the Indian and the Home governments the danger of getting rid of the senior medical talent and experience of the Service, at a considerable expense, and at least a partial necessity of being obliged to replace departing officers with others. He added other reasons for not producing such a sweeping retirement of the Company's senior medical officers, and his minute went home with the retiring scheme. It appears from the letters which have arrived by the mail from London, that Colonel Balfour's "minute" had created a great impression at the India House, an impression no doubt strengthened by the expensiveness of the scheme which he had prepared; and these letters state positively that at the time they were written, the prospects of a large *exodus* of medical officers, to be created by strong inducements to retire, were, as regards the feelings of the India House authorities, "nowhere." It is confidently stated, and we are inclined to believe with perfect truth, that inducements to retire were not intended, at the time of writing, to be offered to medical officers under twenty-five years' standing in the service. So much for the Indian House views; but there are two sides to the picture in this affair, and it had not got into its second phase when the letters in question were written. The retiring scheme had not then been sent to the Horse Guards for the action and opinion of the Duke of Cambridge, quite as important and powerful a party in the matter as Sir Charles Wood, and having Dr. Gibson, the Director General of the Army Medical Department, on his side. It is certain that the views and wishes of his Royal Highness will be thoroughly opposed to those of the Secretary of State for India; and in our opinion, if the former should not entirely prevail, the latter must assent to a compromise, with large concessions to the desire of the Commander-in-Chief. The matter stands thus—Even were the India House to adopt the retiring scheme as sent home from this country, and create an *exodus* of all the Company's medical officers of, and over, twenty years' service, the amalgamation of those Company's Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons who would remain with the Royal medical list would seriously prejudice the interests of the Queen's medical officers, and be a heavy blow for them. This blow, would, however, be defended, and perhaps be justly defensible, on the ground of inevitable expediency, and as such would be quietly submitted to by the Royal medical officers; but to push the whole Company's medical lists upon them, even after the retirement of the twenty-five years' men, would be simply ruinous, and nothing less than a frightful injustice. That the Duke of Cambridge will ever consent to this latter measure we cannot for a moment imagine; that Dr. Gibson, who takes his inspiration from the Duke, will oppose it with all his strength and influence we are positively certain; and therefore we look upon it as equally certain that it will never come to pass. The situation is certainly a difficult one. The Secretary of State for India is financially frightened at the retiring scheme, and disinclined to effect the number of retirements which it would produce; and perhaps also disinclined to dispense with the services of our oldest and most experienced medical officers. What we have said about the Horse Guards, the Duke of Cambridge, and the head of the Army Medical Department has been long known both at home and here; but the Horse Guards opposition element had not entered into the settlement of the question when the last mail left London. Amalgamation is determined on; the Duke of Cambridge will not amalgamate unless the lists of the Company's Surgeons are considerably reduced by the retirement of seniors; the result remains to be seen. Medical officers will perceive that as yet nothing positive as to their fate can yet have been heard from England; and that, in fact, only one side of the game had been played.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

(From the Friend of India, June 26.)

The Asiatic Society of Bengal is at present engaged in negotiations with the Government in reference to the transfer of its property to the "Indian Museum" now about to be established. It seems to be an inseparable accident of these Societies, established for the purpose of making scientific collections and encouraging scientific pursuits, to be eventually swallowed up in one great national institution. They are the tributary streams which eventually meet in a general reservoir of scientific illustration, because the necessity of the student and the progress of natural science require the combination. The intimate relations existing between the several natural sciences necessitate means of comparison, and a museum must exhibit universality of collection. Thus the Asiatic Society, so far as regards its museum, falls before the very progress which it has been a chief instrument in securing. The Society, however, with its library and funds; will still remain to occupy its old field, but it may be a question whether its prosperity will not be impaired by the loss of such an attraction as its museum has been. While parting with the collection which it has so long and so laboriously been engaged in accumulating, the Society cannot fail to remember with gratitude the lengthened services and activity of its indefatigable curator. Mr. Blyth, who has succeeded in achieving a reputation which is European in its character.

It was as far back as the year 1857, when the Society first came to the formal decision that neither their funds nor their present premises sufficed for the preservation of the extensive collection which they had made. Accordingly they resolve to enter into communication with the Government urging the foundation in Calcutta of an Imperial Museum, to which the whole of the Society's collections, except the library, might be transferred. Owing to the outbreak of the mutiny the Society delayed to act upon their resolution till towards the end of the next year, when a correspondence ensued which has been carried on at intervals to the present date. The facts material to a right perception of the conditions proposed on either side are these. The Society which has existed so long, supported by private subscriptions in the fulfilment of objects of great public interest, has now in point of fact a two-fold character to support. In one respect it is a private body to promote literary and scientific pursuits within the geographical limits of Asia. In another it is the steward of an enormous collection, to which a national and imperial interest attaches and which involves considerable expense in its preservation. It is the private property of the Society, which has hitherto provided accommodation for it, but the Government have felt bound for some time past to defray to a considerable extent the expenses connected with it. To shew how these collections have entirely outgrown the limited capacity of a private society to support them we may observe that in a quarter of a century the Zoological collection has expanded from the shelves of a single case to the number of 5000 birds, 4000 animals, 1000 fishes, and a larger number of reptiles, crustacea and insects. A catalogue of 200 pages attests the importance of the shell collection, which is equalled if not surpassed by that of the fossils. A valuable collection of rocks and minerals, eight thousand rupees worth of ancient coins, and a variety of sculptures, antiquities, arms and miscellaneous curiosities, swell the total value of the Society's possessions to the amount of two lakhs of rupees. The acquisition of this property has been made subject to the tacit condition of preserving it and rendering it accessible to the student, a duty in which the public is interested and which the public must discharge.

The Society therefore proposes to divest itself of property, part of which has not been acquired without considerable expense, but expects from the Government the observance, of the tacit condition on which most of it was obtained viz., to provide for its preservation. But beyond this the Society has no intention of yielding up its existence, nor of abandoning its pursuits. It intends to be in all respects the same as before, having made a magnificent present to the public which will not be the less appreciated that it relieves the donors from a burden which could not, in strict justice, belong to them and which the Government have already stepped forward to undertake. The Society of course will preserve its library and retain its funds for the purpose of prosecuting its investigations and continuing its publications—maintaining its widely celebrated character as the oldest Asiatic Society and most influential patron of those investigations which relate to the literature and science of Asia.

The proposition of the Society has been gladly acceded to by the Government who have thus ready made to their hands the glory of establishing an imperial museum. But at the same time for purposes of negotiation they prefer to dwell upon the prospect of the new liability which it will impose, about Rs. 6,000 annually, besides free quarters in the new Museum. In this way they overlook the magnificence of the present, and exaggerate the convenience of dispossession. Accordingly Government has recently proposed that the Society should give up their present premises which have cost them a lakh of rupees, and for which they are to receive no return whatever unless the accommodation for their library in the new Museum is to be held an equivalent. The Society, however, may probably consider that their claims for the enjoyment of this privilege are derived from their long and successful prosecution of an undertaking which has resulted so advantageously to the public. They are surely entitled to the undisturbed possession of their present property, to enable them to continue their usefulness. What may be the claims of the Government to deprive them of it, is difficult to conjecture. The Government are quite ready, to judge from the correspondence, to acknowledge the services rendered to the cause of science, and the independent and useful activity of the Society. They can hardly be insensible to the valuable aid which is afforded to them in the establishment of the Museum, or of the powerful auxiliary which will remain by their side bringing the results of private enterprize to the support of a public institution. In determining the relative claims of the two parties we think that the Society is entitled to follow the example of Brennus, and besides mere pecuniary considerations to throw into the scale, the lustre which its past activity has shed on British India.

The Governor General in Council, in the recent communication made by Government to the Society has fully recognized the great services which it has rendered to literature, archæology and science, and the assistance it has from time to time afforded in developing the material resources of India. For more than three quarters of a century, it has stood forward as the unaided representative in this Presidency of literature and science. In the course of that time its various publications, especially the twenty-one volumes of its Researches, have most materially conduced to extend our knowledge of the East, and they contain a series of papers by the greatest scholars of India, whose value has been acknowledged in every country of Europe. Amongst these we may especially mention three of the late Professor Wilson, which are now about to be republished in his collected works. Besides its own direct labours the Society may also fairly claim the honor of having initiated a zeal for Oriental learning especially as relating to India, which though neglected in England has been taken up with enthusiasm by France and Germany. The various Oriental societies of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia and America all acknowledge it as their parent, and in common with ourselves will rejoice if the Society is now enabled to start on a new career with extended means of pursuing its researches.

FREE TRADE IN EDUCATION.

(From the Friend of India, June 26.)

As the most momentous consequences are involved in the decision to which Lord Elgin may come on the Resolutions adopted by the Calcutta University, and efforts are being made to prejudice the minds of both officials and the native community on the subject of our educational policy generally, we may be pardoned if we state the objects really contemplated by the party of progress.

The question is not one, as is mischievously represented, between Independent Colleges and the Presidency College; nor is it one between "proselytising" missionaries and the Government policy of "religious neutrality." These are not necessarily involved in the discussion at all, though they may flow from the adoption of the principles of the Despatch of 1854, just as much as the extinction of Missionary Colleges and the spread of Hindoo, Brahmist, and Mussulman schools, if these communities choose by giving a good secular education to secure the largest grants-in-aid. But the question really is—shall the same policy of self-government which the Government of India most justly boast of carrying out in political administration, be applied to education? Shall the peopled be trained to teach themselves, to pay for their own education as in England, with such assistance as the State may give without identifying itself, as it now does with a system deliberately opposed to Christianity, without mixing itself up with religious questions at all? The Calcutta Baboos, with that selfish apathy which prevents them from subscribing from their enormous hoards even for the erection of a public hall in memory of their own "patriot," know that if the principle of making education as independent as in England be once recognised, they must pay for the instruction of their children, every one of whom now costs the tax-paying public forty-eight pounds a year, as confessed in an official Report. Of this sum for every student in the Presidency College is the public annually robbed, and the spoilers are naturally loud in their indignation at and misrepresentation of those who expose such spoliation and advocate the good old English principle, that those only should be helped who help themselves, —that all shall be helped out of the public purse, for the great work of educating the people of India, exactly in proportion to the help they themselves give. But the Calcutta Baboos' and, we are sorry to say, some of the Calcutta civilians' idea of equality is, that the public should pay £48 a year for each of the two hundred children of Hindoo millionnaries in the Presidency College while all other schools and colleges, to support which the public give charitable subscription or which christian philanthropists have endowed with all their fortunes, should get hardly a farthing. We put it to the tax-paying public of India if it is thus their half-million of money is to be spent?—or if it is not rather to be devoted to a system, which, as in England, will help all—Idolater, Mussulman and Christian; Presidency College, Sanscrit College and Missionary College—in the same proportion as they help themselves.

This is the question, and the public must let Lord Elgin know their mind on it, beset as he is with effete civilianism and native selfishness. If it were a question of land, or courts, or character, we should have an agitation not second to that which wrung the fee-simple from Lord Canning. But it is only education! If it were such a contest of words as "the Bible in Schools" Exeter Hall would ring; the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Shaftesbury would pester the House of Lords; new Societies would spring into existence; General Assemblies would be deluged with "overtures;" deputations would drive the half-sceptic Premier distracted, and all the resistless machinery of philanthropic and religious agitation, which really governs England, would be brought into play. If it were a case of Indigo or the character of English settlers we should see extreme missionaries, interlopers whose mouths have been shut by office, and old civilians in fraternal accord, deluging England with letters and pamphlets. But it is only the education of the children of a hundred and fifty millions of people, not five per cent. of whom can read and write! The Bishop, the Archdeacon, and Dr. Duff who has devoted his life to this, have spoken out. Where are our Missionary Conferences, and Landholders' Associations established to fight the interlopers' battle? Where is the Press?

We advocate no new policy, we find it in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch as long ago as 1854; in the Reports of the first Bengal Director of Public Instruction, and he was a civilian; in the official recommendations of Mr. Arbuthnot, the late Director, and Sir Alexander Grant in Madras; of Mr. S. Reid, the late civilian Director in the North Western Provinces; of Captain Fuller, the Director in the Punjab—everywhere in fact except in Bombay where an infidel spirit has always saturated the administration of the Educational department. It is for those who urge the Government at the present moment to go back from this policy to justify their recommendation. The party of progress are neither radical nor revolutionary. Could anything be plainer than the 48th and 62nd paragraphs of the Despatch?

"When we consider the vast population of British India, and the sums which are now expended upon educational efforts, which, however successful in themselves, have reached but an insignificant number of those who are of a proper age to receive school instruction, we cannot but be impressed with the almost insuperable difficulties which would attend such an extension of the present system of education by means of colleges and schools entirely supported at the cost of Government, as might be hoped to supply in any reasonable time, so gigantic a deficiency, and to provide adequate means for setting on foot such a system as we have described, and desire to see established."

"We look forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government may be discontinued, with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid, and when many of the existing Government institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed, or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of and aided by the State."

The first civilian Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, stating that those who hold these views do not look to the transference of the Presidency College from the State for some time says—"All that is for the present desired is that this department should fairly recognize the principle in question, and admitting the desirability of the end in view, should 'so shape its measures as to pave the way for the *ultimate* abolition of its own schools.'"

The time may not have come for this in Calcutta, but we wish to see the policy recognised authoritatively by Lord Elgin. The following figures, taken from Mr. Reid's last Report, will shew how near it is, if it has not come, in Agra and Benares at least. We take the Government and the Church Missionary Colleges in each city:—

	Average annual cost to Government per student.	Total annual cost of each student.	Passed University Under-Graduates.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per Cent.
Government College, Agra	115 12 6	131 9 0	25·0
Ditto ditto Benares ...	148 3 7	156 0 0	63·1
St. John's College, Agra	13 10 2	40 7 2	60·0
Jay Narain's College, Benares...	17 5 9	48 14 4	57·0

The question is simple—if St. John's College, Agra, at a cost of only Rs. 13-10-2 to the State passed 60 per cent. of the 5 students it sent up to the University in 1860, why should the public continue to pay Rs. 131-9 for each student in the Government College which passed only 25 per cent. of its 8 students?

We conclude with a hint to all non-government educational bodies, which the folly of those Nonconformists who carry their crotchet of "voluntaryism" into education may not allow them to take. Half a million of money subscribed by the taxpayers of India is this year to be devoted to Education, Science and Art. Let each independent school and college apply for its share, petition, and agitate till it is fairly dealt with. In 1859-60 only £16,573 was doled forth to independent education, out of an expenditure of a quarter of a million. That is, the only schools through which the people try to educate themselves were assisted with a sum about equal to the salaries of the five Directors of Public Instruction.

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